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CONDITION OF TEXAS.

Sea and Land Travel in the Great Southwestern Region.

Curious Phases of Social and Political Life.

Movements of the State Toward Reconstruction.

Assembling and Organizing of the Constitutional Convention.

Full Copy of the Message of Gov. Hamilton.

An Intelligent Picture of the Political Situation.

Encouraging Signs of Returning Loyalty Throughout the State.

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From the Belize to Indianola—We Catch it from a Norther—Ludicrous Phases of Sea Voyaging—A Confederate Chaplain in Extremes—Indianola and Lavaca, and their Rivalry—Blockade-Running—Magruder and Wigfall.

From Our Own Correspondent.

INDIANOLA, Texas, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1866.

As you may know from the map, this city is situated on Matagorda Bay, and is about a twelve-mile sail from Galveston. The placid formation of the waters upon which we glided from the mouth of the Mississippi to Galverston, had, through the interposition of a "norther," become exceedingly ruffled, and the sail from that point to Indianola was far from being agreeable. Very fortunately, in all my ocean and gulf traveling I had never before experienced a storm, and I must confess that, what may have seemed heart-rending to some, was simply amusing to me. To see a man attempt to walk the deck, and get dashed against the ships rail among a lot of barrels and furniture, I thought was funny—so it was to see a behemoth of a Yankee lying stretched out upon his back with the sea sickness, ejaculating "My God!" and asking, mournfully, "Oh, why did I leave New-London?" To see short women do tall praying is a burlesque on devotional experience which made me smile, and so it did to see a grunty old salt go growling about, occasionally muttering "I wonder who the Jonah is!" But the funniest thing which transpired was the performance of a Confederate chaplain, who frantically appealed to Heaven to save the lambs—there were no lambs aboard, mind you. The second mate remarked that he was a humbug, but could knock 'em on a prayer; and "yes," said a bystander, "he knows where he is going if he gets drowned." Some years ago the Boston papers had an advertisement, in which were two cuts, respectively showing you the man who did, and the man who didn't eat at MILLIKEN's—this dispenser of spiritual sustenance looked just like the man who didn't eat at MILLIKEN's—or anywhere else. His great blue eyes floated in their cadaverous sockets like egg shells in a pail of dish water, and he cried aloud, in dismal tones, "Oh, what shall we do to be saved?" But he, or the Captain, got us through all safe, and that was *hunkey-dori*.

INDIANOLA AND LAVACA.

I must give you a little sketch of these two rival places, both of which contain about fifteen hundred inhabitants each, and both of which aspire to commercial wealth and renown. Very large vessels cannot get over the bar outside of the island, which has a depth of water of about twelve feet. After leaving this city the water grows scant, and shows but eight feet in the channel, near Lavaca. Now, a rivalry exists between these two scrub towns which throws that of the great cities of Chicago and Milwaukee in the shade. The people of these towns hate each other with as much intensity as those Corsicans of which DUMAS tells us about, and their time is chiefly occupied in blighting the prospects of each other, and the future advancement of their hated towns. The people of Indianola rather have the laugh on the citizens of Lavaca, while the latter go it on the style of biting off one's nose to spite his face. Now, no vessel of any account can get up to Lavaca, and yet the people of that town have several thousand bales of cotton, which they will not ship, because they cannot transport it direct to New-York or New-Orleans ports. Capt. GARDNER, of the steamship *Magnolia*, told me this morning that if he could get up to Lavaca, he could get a big freight of cotton to New-Orleans, but the people of that town would not send it to him in lighters. There was a railroad running from Victoria to Lavaca before the war, which the people of the latter place would not let run through to this city. The people of Lavaca will not buy an ounce of groceries or a yard of cloth, or anything else from the Indianolians, but ship direct from New-Orleans in small sloops and schooners. I understand, too, that the hotels at Lavaca charge a dollar a day less than those here, and that all kinds of articles are from one to ten cents and more cheaper than you can purchase here. The only difference between the two parties is that the people of Lavaca take the things at heart, while the Indianolians treat the thing more as a joke. Socially, these people strive to out-do each other, *a la* the Albanians and Trojans of your own State.

BLOCKADE-RUNNING.

It is not generally known that this city was one of the most successful blockade-running ports in the South, and that the people of this section of Texas made millions of dollars in this way. Now that I have seen the coast and had the whole system of blockade-running explained, I can see why so many were successful. All of the lighthouses were destroyed at or little after the war, and hundreds of light craft, such as schooners and sloops, would cross the bar at night and get out of range of our fleet before daylight. The Captain of the boat upon which I came here, and all of his officers and crew, and, in fact, nearly all of the officers and crew of the Morgan line, were blockade-runners, and operated both here and at Galveston.

MAGRUDER.

If ever a man was well hated, that individual is Gen. MAGRUDER. The Texans all over the State, and I noticed it here and at Galveston particularly, hold him in the most universal detestation, and are thirsting for revenge. I believe that the people of this city would hang him on sight. It seems that it was by his orders that the wharves and many other public works were burned and destroyed, when there was not the slightest necessity for it in the world. Everyone believes here that MAGRUDER made a "pile" out of the war, and that he ran away to Mexico to save his neck. There are a great many people here who believe that KIRBY SMITH did not make the vast sums which it is reported that he and a certain Federal General amassed; but no one has a kind word for MAGRUDER.

WIGFALL.

WIGFALL, the notorious drunkard, the people of this section, at least, have very little use for. Not only the Union men, but the original Secessionists blame him for his perfidy and meanness, and damn him on every corner. About half of his negroes joined the Union army.

From Indianola to San Antonio de Bexar—Wagoning on Hogwallow Prairie—A Two Hundred Thousand Acre Farm with Half a Million Head of Cattle—Tickling a Lavaca Landlord—Sleeping out Among Wolves—Superabundance of Game—On the Road to San Antonio—Condition of Loyalty—The City of De Bexar—Military Men and Matters—Big Indians Slightly Dressed and Mexican Fandangoes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN ANTONIO DE BEXAR, Texas, Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1866.

Before I give you an idea of matters and things in this immediate vicinity, let me briefly describe my trip from Indianola to San Antonio de Bexar.

FROM INDIANOLA TO VICTORIA.

This trip I made in a wagon across a plain forty-six miles in length, known as Hogwallow Prairie. Col. DAVIS, who is on his way to El Paso, on an inspecting tour, and a Mr. KLEIN and myself hired a team to take us to Victoria, where we were to take the stage for San Antonio. We started early Saturday evening and struck off across Hogwallow, and made twenty miles and went into camp. This prairie is called Hogwallow because when it rains it resembles a bed of mud, which, tracked up by the cattle, looks like a hog-yard. There is only one house for thirty miles around, which is owned by a man named GREENE, who is the proprietor of two hundred thousand acres of land and half a million head of cattle. I called on GREENE, who I found was originally a Vermonter, and who gave me some considerable information on the subject of cattle. He told me that he had branded as high as sixty thousand calves in one year, and that I could have as many of his cattle as I wanted at nine dollars a head. Thousands of cattle have starved to death this Winter, and in the course of twenty miles I saw some half a dozen in a dying condition, while the prairie is covered with their bones.

We arrived at the town of Lavaca about dusk, and took supper at the San Antonio Hotel, for which we paid a dollar apiece in specie. Before leaving I tickled the landlord almost to death by hinting that, for a commercial centre, I thought the facilities offered at Lavaca very far superior to those at Indianola. He said that quite a rivalry existed, but he believed that time would develop the fact that Lavaca would be one of the most important points in the South outside of New-Orleans.

Immediately after supper we started in the direction of Victoria, and moved along briskly across the prairie for ten miles further, and, as I have remarked above, went into camp. With our overcoats for pillows, we lie down under our wagons, each one taking two hours on watch to keep away the wolves. There are no Indians between Indianola and this city, and but few Mexicans, and these are traders and peaceable men. Four of these "Greasers," as they are called here, encamped near us, but got up and were out of sight before we started. There were lots of wolves, however, and they growled around us all night. There are two kinds of wolves which infest these prairies, neither of which, however, will disturb you. The kiota will smell around you, and steal your meat and other eatables, without molesting you in the least. The yellow wolf, although big enough to eat a person, keeps a respectful distance. We saw none of these, although they prowl around for sheep every night. Two kiotas gave us a visit, but found nothing to steal, and took their departure immediately after their discoveries.

Early Sunday morning we resumed our journey, and got into Victoria late in the afternoon, and with the exception of Lavaca, only passed one house in the whole forty-six miles. During our trip we shot ten wild geese, six sand-hill cranes, about the size of wild turkeys, four hares and a dozen or more prairie chickens. These prairies are full of all kinds of game, from deer down to prairie chickens. The latter come so close to you that they can be killed with a pistol. We had one crack at some deer with a Spencer rifle, but missed them. The deer are not plenty along the road, but can be found in great numbers a short way off.

At all these places the people seem to understand the situation of affairs, and are acting accordingly. The white people speak well of the colored people all along this route, and say that Texas will make as much cotton as she did in 1860.

FROM VICTORIA TO SAN ANTONIO.

Early Monday morning nine of us crammed ourselves into a stage-coach, and after a ride of 115 miles, which we made in 26 hours, we arrived here at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. We passed through three small towns, the first of which was Clinton, where THAYER & NOYES' Circus was in full blast, and crowded at $1 a head, in specie. The first 30 miles of this road was through a flat prairie land, with here and there a sprinkling of live oaks, and several belts of a sort of scrub tree, known here as the pest oak. The next 30 miles was a sort of rolling land, well-timbered and watered, portions of which will make 600 pounds of long cotton to the acre. We saw plenty of all kinds of game, but did not kill any.

Every man whom I conversed with on the route seemed to evince a determination to do precisely what is required of the Southern people by the President and the Northern people at large. We had three Confederates in our coach, all of whom talked like true men. As a general thing, our time was occupied in talking over battles, victories and defeats; and the best of good feeling prevailed during the trip. There was a gentleman "on board" named WOOD, who is a drummer for some stove firm in Albany, who got a little mite scared over a dreary stretch of prairie, where two men were murdered by Mexicans some three months ago. He seemed very anxious that we should all be in readiness to draw our weapons in case of an emergency, and took from his pocket and examined a small-sized Smith and Wisson pistol, which was never known to kill a cat. For the sake of the firm at Albany I will state that Mr. WOOD arrived at San Antonio safe and sound, and is selling any quantity of stoves.

As along the first portion of the route, the colored people are all diligently at work, very few of whom have left their former masters. I do not believe that there is an indolent negro in this part of Texas.

SAN ANTONIO DE BEXAR

is generally known as San Antonio, and called by its inhabitants, San Antone. It is the largest and most delightful, as well as the most interesting city in Texas, and contains about 15,000 people, a large number of whom are Germans, Mexicans and Indians. I shall not pretend to give you a lengthy sketch of this place, as I am obliged to start for Austin City in a few hours, which is sixty-five miles from here by stage.

The city is handsomely located on rising ground, and is divided into two parts by the River San Antonio, which runs through its centre. There are a few very fine edifices on the grand plaza, and some half-a-dozen or more large mercantile buildings scattered throughout the city, most of which are built of a sort of cream-colored marble, which is quarried near town. For the most part, however, the buildings are one-story high, and many are built in the Mexican style of architecture.

Among the attractions of this city are the Convent, which is one of the most complete and thorough institutions of the kind in the country, Fortress Alamo, formerly an old Spanish convent, where, in 1836, SANTA ANNA, after a successful siege, butchered 188 Americans, including DAVY CROCKETT and other prominent men, and a camp of Indians, who subsist by hunting, fishing, &c., and who dress fantastically and use the bow and arrow. In the Mexican part of the town, fandangos and other Mexican amusements form the chief attractions.

All classes of people live on good terms with each other, while the Germans and a large number of the Americans have been loyally inclined all along. The town is overstocked with goods, and prices range high. Everybody has plenty of silver, which is all the go. If there is any difference between the price of gold and silver North, a broker might speculate to advantage here, as there is no difference in their value here.

GEN. MERRITT.

I learned from Gen. SHERIDAN, while in New-Orleans, that unpleasant things concerning this gallant and patriotic officer had been reported, and that charges had been preferred against him for disloyalty and (not through the regular channels) sent to Congress. I have never met Gen. MERRITT, but have taken particular pains to learn the details of the whole affair, which, I understand, have been furnished for a leading journal in New-York in a spirit of ill-temper. The fact is, that for some time past there has existed a bad feeling between the regular and volunteer forces in this section. It is understood that the volunteers were particularly "down" on MERRITT. Well, a few nights ago, the latter, who had been drinking a little too much wine at a Union meeting, was called upon for a speech. He declined, and in his usual modest manner, said: "I'm no orator, and beside, I feel the effects of the wine." Judge HANCOCK then made a speech, not such a one as Mr. SUMNER would make, but such as a Union man in the South would make. After its delivery, Gen. MERRITT was again loudly called for, and was actually crowded up to the stand. He commenced by saying that he was a volunteer officer, and could not consistently be considered as opposed to any portion of the Army. He then made a happy Union speech, in which he praised the loyal men of Texas, and added that may be, one of these days, he should come down here and run for office. Some soldier shouted, "D—d if you'll get my vote!" "*I'd rather have the vote of one loyal Texan,*" said MERRITT, "*than the votes of ten Abolitionists.*" I've told this just as it occurred, and think to cashier him—to cancel the services and glory of such a brave officer and soldier as MERRITT has been, just for a little indiscretion, would be an outrage of unparalleled magnitude, and an act of ingratitude on the part of our country.

GEN. CUSTER.

Every one who glances at the heading of this paragraph will say, "Well, there's no discount on him." But there is, though, in the estimation of some. The soldiers are down on him, like a thousand of brick, and so are their friends. And why? I'll tell you. As a general thing, the volunteers wanted to go home as soon as the war was over, and that portion of them who were sent out have acted very badly, and were encouraged in such performance by their friends in the North, who wrote them letters, in which they told them to come home—that the war was over, and that it would not be desertion. I have been engaged in newspaper business long enough to know that it is not always policy to tell the truth. But I am determined to do it in this trip, if I lose every friend in the world, and I will say here that some of the governors of the Northwestern States have encouraged these men in the non-performance of their duties. Gen. CUSTER, knowing that the trial for desertion was a farce, tried every humane way to save his army from going to pieces, but failed. He then tried a new way; and flogged several men and shaved their heads. This had the desired effect, but brought down the friends of these soldiers upon him, who charge him with being disloyal, inhuman, and everything that is bad. Now, I leave it to every one if CUSTER didn't do right. The volunteers are not acting in a good spirit here, while nearly half of them have deserted. This state of things operates badly in the two regular cavalry regiments which are stationed in this section, nearly one-third of whom have deserted. These deserters turn murderers and robbers and horse-thieves and are a terror to the travelling community. Scarcely a night passes but that some poor fellow is waylaid and killed. The great necessity of the increase of the regular army, and the discharge of all the volunteers—white and colored—must be apparent to all.

THE MUTINY OF THE THIRD MICHIGAN CAVALRY.

If the reader will be pleased to understand that I do not mean to devote this letter wholly to contradicting antecedent publications, I will relate the true account of matters concerning the mutiny of the Third Michigan Cavalry. It is rather a pleasing sketch than otherwise. It is pretty well known that this regiment has had the reputation of being one of the best bodies of cavalry in the service. For fighting, marching or drilling, it is unequaled by any cavalry regiment in the United States. Like all of the volunteers, the men composing this regiment wanted to go home. A few weeks ago, while upon parade, Gen. THOMPSON complimented the regiment in eloquent terms, and stated to them that it was an honor to be kept in the service. Says the General: "To say nothing about your past services, no inspector in the army would permit such a well-organized, well-dressed and well-disciplined regiment to quit the service as long as any necessity exists for retaining the services of volunteers." It happened that the next day they were to be inspected by one of Gen. SHERIDAN's staff officers, and they prepared themselves accordingly. Such a crowd never before appeared upon inspection except the Ancients and Horribles. Some had on caps, some had on hats with the corners jammed out or stuck in, some had on boots and some had on shoes covered with oil and ashes; some had on coats, some had on jackets and some were in their shirt sleeves; some had their breeches stuck into their boots, some had their belts and cartridge-boxes on bottom side upward; and on the whole, presented a most wry appearance. All those men who were not dressed in this manner were ordered to arrest their "Horrible" companions, when they refused, and the whole regiment mutinied. Subsequently the thing was fixed up, and ninety of them are in confinement and are to be tried for mutiny.

THE FOURTH CAVALRY.

I had just a few leisure moments early this morning, and I visited the old Fourth United States Cavalry, which was with the Army of the Cumberland during the war. This regiment has been in ninety-two battles and skirmishes, and has fought FORREST and WHEELER dozens of times. They have received quite a large number of new recruits lately, nearly half of whom have deserted. The ubiquitous KELLY, who was for a long time on Gen. THOMAS' staff, was out on a scout for Indians.

THE EIGHTEENTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY,

Known here as the Eighteenth Ireland, is encamped near the Fourth Cavalry, and are very desirous of being mustered out. A great deal of ill feeling exists between the men of the Fourth and the men of the Eighteenth, and also between the latter and the Third Michigan Cavalry. The Eighteenth offered their services to clean out the Third Michigan during its state of mutiny. They would have cleaned them out just as John Phœnix cleaned out his "feller" in the printing-office.

BIG INDIAN.

Yesterday afternoon I went out to the Indian camp, and saw for the first time in my life a pretty squaw. Her manner of dress was of the high-up and low-down style, which was very attractive—I don't mean the dress, but where the dress ought to be—so some might think. I also saw a big Indian shoot nineteen arrows in one minute, and hit the ace of diamonds every time. I couldn't talk Indian, so I went to a

MEXICAN FANDANGO.

Here I had a dance with a pretty Senorita, whom I treated with whisky. I fandangoed about an hour, when my charming Senorita asked me to take her home. But I excused myself, from the fact that I saw several bullet-eyed "Greasers" surveying me anxiously. Col. DAVIS, who was with me, very quietly took me aside, and told me if I had gone on such an excursion there would have been a dead correspondent found the next morning.

Assembling of the Constitutional Convention—Organization and Preliminary Business—Address of the Presiding Officer—Sketches of Some of the Leading Members.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUSTIN CITY, Saturday, Feb. 10, 1866.

The Constitutional Convention of the State of Texas, agreeable to the proclamation of Gen. HAMILTON, assembled at the State Capitol Wednesday morning, but adjourned over to Thursday without the transaction of any business.

On Thursday morning, seventy out of the ninety delegates elected were present, and at once the Convention proceeded to the election of permanent officers, Mr. HENDERSON, Ex-Governor of the State, in the chair. There were four candidates upon the first ballot, namely: Messrs. THROCKMORTON, LATIMER, TAYLOR and RUNNELS. Of all the votes cast, Mr. LATIMER received 24; THROCKMORTON, 22; TAYLOR, 11, and RUNNELS, 11, and Blank, 2.

There being no election, Messrs. TAYLOR and RUNNELS declined to run further, and Mr. THROCKMORTON was elected by fourteen majority. The President-elect was conducted to the chair by Messrs. LEDBETTER, WAUL and PASCHALL, and made an excellent speech, which was listened to attentively, and which was as follows:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for this honor, which, unexpectedly, and without solicitation, you have so kindly conferred upon me. I congratulate you, gentlemen of the Convention, upon the auspicious event which has called us together. It behooves us to act patriotically, and with statesmanlike deliberation; and with a spirit uncontaminated by prejudices and bitterness. Our once happy country has been wrapt in exceeding gloom—a gloom from which it has but partially recovered. But I will not recur to the past, as I do not deem this the occasion for an interchange of painful reminiscences. We have assembled here, gentlemen of the Convention, for the purpose of performing a solemn duty; and I trust that the deliberations of this august body may be alike harmonious and wise. We meet together to annul all partisan differences of opinion, and I most earnestly and respectfully indulge in the hope that the acts of this Convention may go far toward making strong again that old feeling which united us, one State with another, in the bonds of union and fraternal intercourse—that we may arouse afresh the long-slumbering feelings of our bosoms, and indicate by our actions that we are guided by patriotic impulses—that we, the whole people of this country, may again realize those reciprocal feelings of love and attachment which existed prior to the unfortunate events which armed us sectionally against each other. Let us proclaim to the authorities at Washington, and to the great masses of the North, that the people of Texas understand fully their duty at this great crisis in their history, and mean to act accordingly. Let us satisfy our Northern countrymen that we accept the issues of the great event of the past five years, submissively and patriotically. Let us do our duty as citizens of Texas, and as citizens of the United States, and the day is not far distant when Texas shall beam forth in all her wonted effulgence. Let us perform our whole duty, and posterity will look back upon this event as one of the noblest days in the history of Texas."

The next business was the election of a secretary, who was elected upon the third ballot. Subsequently a Sergeant-at-Arms and a Doorkeeper were elected, and the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock Friday morning.

The following sketches of the candidates for President on the first ballot may be deemed appropriate and interesting:

The President of the Convention, J. W. THROCKMORTON, who received twenty-two votes on the first ballot, is a native of Tennessee, but has resided in Texas for many years. He was a member of the Secession Convention, and voted against the ordinance of secession. He was one of the seven straight-out Union men, who opposed the doctrine of secession in theory and practice, first, last and all the time in the other Convention. When he recorded his vote against secession the greatest pitch of excitement ensued, during which he was hissed and groaned at from all parts of the galleries and lobbies. The Chair called the audience to order, and Mr. THROCKMORTON arose in his seat as pale as death, and attempted to speak. Immediately the renewal of disorder took place, which, it is said, beggared all description. Groans and hisses were heard from every part of the house, mingled with cries of "Put him out!" and "Hang him!" from the galleries, and "Order!" "Silence!" "Sit down!" and the like, from the floor. But THROCKMORTON stood firm until silence had been restored, when he held up his shaking hand and nervously said: "*The rabble may hiss when patriots tremble!*" Mr. THROCKMORTON, however, after the commencement of the war, joined the rebel army, and was soon after made a major, and subsequently a brigadier-general. Whether his feelings have undergone a material change, the tenor of his speech and his future deportment must determine.

A. H. LATIMER, who received 24 votes on the first ballot, was the candidate of the straight-out radical Union men, who have remained firm during the entire existence of the rebellion. Mr. LATIMER is also a native of Tennessee, but came to this state when a boy. He was one of the original formers of the State Constitution, and fought SANTA ANNA during the days of the republic. I asked Mr. LATIMER in what year he was born, and he answered me, "When negroes were allowed to vote." He added, however, that he was opposed to negro suffrage, at least, without certain educational qualifications.

H. R. RUNNELS, Ex-Governor of the State, has been, and is, I reckon, a rabid secessionist. He received 11 votes, which may be considered the whole strength of the disaffected. He is a native of Mississippi, but has been reared in the South Carolina school of politics. It is said that he talked fight to a great extent, but history makes no mention of his prowess in the field.

W. M. TAYLOR, who also received 11 votes, is said to be a very conservative and able man. He is a native of Ohio, but has resided in Texas since 1843. He has served in the State Senate, and was district judge during the existence of the rebellion, and was removed from the latter position by GOV. HAMILTON.

Among those nominated for the Presidency of the Convention was O. M. ROBERTS, the Chairman of the Secession Convention, who, in declining the honor, said that he could not, after having been once elevated to the position by an almost unanimous vote, expect the same thing to be done again. So ROBERTS has got some good sense left yet, notwithstanding he outraged decency by allowing himself to be trotted out as a delegate.

The Texas Convention is very similar to that of Alabrma—for two reasons: First, it is not unwieldy, and secondly, it is partly composed of about one-third Union men, who have been uncompromisingly loyal all the time, like most of the North Alabamians. The real secession element is less than I have seen in any Convention, as exhibited thus far.

As far as I have been able to observe, there is a real good feeling rife among the members, all of whom seem determined to do precisely what is required of them. I have conversed with a number of the leading members, and from what I can learn I have no hesitation in saying that I believe that the Convention will, in its new constitution, declare that Slavery and involuntary servitude has forever ceased to exist, and provide for the protection of all persons of color in their rights, permitting them to sue and be sued, hold property and testify in the Courts. Of course, the Convention will annul the ordinance of secession and repudiate the war debt, and all without outside pressure.

The Convention met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, after which a resolution was offered that First and Second Assistant Clerks should be elected, and also an Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk, and an Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. This exhausted the entire forenoon, and the Convention adjourned until 3 P. M.

The following are the permanent officers of the Convention:

President—J. W. THROCKMORTON.
Secretary—W. L. Chalmers.
First Assistant Secretary—J. G. Wheeler.
Second Assistant Secretary—J. V. Hutchins.
Enrolling Clerk—H. Rhodes Fisher.
Sergeant-at-Arms—A. B. Burleson.
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—J. J. Stubblefield.
Doorkeeper—S. M. Flournoy.

In a martial sense the President heads the list as a Brigadier-General of the late Confederate Army. The Secretary is a Major, W. L. CHALMERS, he having held that rank in the same organization. His first assistant was a Captain, and left an arm at or near the Spottsylvania Court-house. HUTCHINS staid at home, and is of no decided politics. Mr. BURLESON, the Sergeant-at-Arms, is six feet two inches, and was a Colonel in the rebel army. His assistant is an old man, who has been loyal all the time. The Enrolling Clerk, who signs himself, H. RHODES FISHER, was a high private, and fought in LEE's army. The Doorkeeper was opposed to the war.

The following may be regarded as a pitched battle, which took all the afternoon to fight:

Early in the evening, yesterday, Mr. PASCHALL offered the following resolution, which occasioned an exhibition which must be considered extremely disgraceful on the part of a large number of the delegates:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the President of this Convention to wait upon His Excellency, the Provisional Governor, and inform him that the Convention had been organized by the election of Hon. J. W. THROCKMORTON as President, and W. L. CHALMERS as Secretary; and that it is now ready to take the Constitutional oath, and to receive any communication he may think proper to make to this Convention.

Mr. ROBERTS, who it will be remembered, was the President of the Convention which passed the ordinance of secession, jumped up and made a sneaking introduction to some very incendiary remarks, and showed conclusively that he is as rank a Secessisnist as ever and as unpatriotic toward his State as he is toward the Government. He is by all odds the most narrow-minded and contemptible rebel knave I have met with in any of the Conventions of the Southern States. This delegate first remarked that it was an unnecessary performance, and quoted authority to carry his point, After a considerable amount of smooth talk he got into a rage, and was on the point of a collapse, when he yielded the floor to

Mr. PASCHALL, who explained why he deemed it necessary for all the members to take the oath, and called for the yeas and nays.

The President informed Mr. PASCHALL that there were no yeas and nays printed, and suggested that the motion be withdrawn. Mr. PASCHALL would not withdraw his proposition, and

Mr. ROBERTS, with neither patriotism, taste or judgment, offered the following substitute, prefaced by some very offensive remarks:

Resolved, That a Committee of five members be appointed by the President of this Convention to wait upon His Excellency Gov. HAMILTON, and inform him that the Convention had been duly organized, and would be pleased to receive any communication which it may be his pleasure to offer.

Mr. PASCHALL rose, in the most solemn manner, and said that he had not anticipated any opposition in this matter. He was astounded at such opposition. He said that he felt anxious to place Texas in the same position she had occupied before demagogues got in power. He came to the Convention to perform his duty, and to perform it manfully and openly. He had offered the resolution as an earnest of the good faith and loyal attitude of the people of Texas. He wanted to show to the authorities at Washington and the whole people of our country, that the Convention of the people of Texas had assembled for the purpose of reëstablishing their good relations with the Government of the United States.

Mr. REEVES, one of the eleven ultra Secessionists, then took the floor, and commenced by indorsing the remarks of Mr. ROBERTS. He seemed to forget all about the war, and the President, and the Congress, and the Constitution of the United States, and said that the Constitution of the United States had nothing to do with this Convention; and, further, that the Constitution of the United States did not require this body to take an oath to support that Constitution. He regarded it as an innovation on usage, and the obliteration of all ancient landmarks.

Mr. FRAZIER, the troublesome rebel, crawled out of his seat, and said that he would support the substitute, in order that he might hear from Gov. HAMILTON, and get all the information from that officer that it might be his pleasure to communicate. He said, in the most disrespectful tone of voice, that he had heard that the Provisional Governor had some information—some peculiar information—to impart, and he would scorn to deprive him of such an opportunity. He would object to the resolution, however, for a multiplicity of reasons. First, he would object to it, because it is unnecessary. Secondly, he would object to it because this was not a legislative body, and he would object to it because it was against all manner of law. He said that, although the Convention had been assembled through the instrumentality of the servants of the Government of the United States, said Convention was independent of the Constitution of the United States; independent of the authority of the United States; independent of the laws of the United States, and independent of the power of the United States. [I'll give this man the full benefit of his ravings, and remark to the reader that the fools are not all dead yet. The idea of a man defying the power of the United States, when a corporal's guard could have cleaned out the whole establishment.]

The Constitution of the State of Texas, said this miserable ingrate, is blank paper, made so by the commingling of the most precious Northern and Southern blood, which had effaced all the manners and forms of its obligation. The surrender of the Southern arms was the surrender of everything; it was the surrender of all laws and constitutions; it was the surrender of power and estates; it was the surrender of our women and children; it was the surrender of all that we hold dear on earth. We have no oath to take, he said, and added that neither the authorities at Washington or Austin, or Paris or London, understood the point at issue. Some talk about acquiescing, he said, and accepting the situation. I cannot pronounce those words, they are unworthy my mouth. Mr. FRAZIER, evidently, was getting crazy at this junction, and

Mr. HANCOCK, to whom he was persuaded to yield the floor, offered an amendment to the original resolution, provided Mr. ROBERTS would withdraw his substitute, which the latter person did. The substance of the amendment was the striking out the words "Constitutional oath," and inserting "To take the amnesty oath prescribed by the President's proclamation, if there be any members of this Convention who have not already taken said oath."

Mr. PASCHALL refused to accept the amendment in such a shape, and opposed it in a lengthy speech, in which he insisted that every member of the Convention should take the oath in a body as it has been administered a other conventions. Mr. PASCHALL then offered an amendment to the amendment that the words "If there be any members of this Convention who have not already taken said oath," be stricken out.

Mr. HENDERSON rose, in a passion, and asked Mr. PASCHALL if he would state his reasons for urging the adoption of his resolution.

Mr. PASCHALL said that he offered the resolution because the rules of the House, which had been adopted, require it, and because he would wish to show to the authorities at Washington that the people of Texas *did* accept the situation, and were determined to act in good faith.

Mr. HENDERSON said that he objected to the amendment of Mr. PASCHALL for several reasons. First, he deemed it absolutely unnecessary, and drew a commonplace comparison. Secondly, he would oppose it because this was not a legislative body.

Mr. TAYLOR asked Mr. HENDERSON if the oath of amnesty taken to qualify him to vote as a citizen, bound him as a member of the Convention to vote for the emancipation of slavery.

Mr. HENDERSON said that he would not allow himself to be catechised by any member on the floor.

Mr. SHIELD expressed his profound astonishment at the debate of the past two hours, and urged the propriety of the Convention taking the oath in a body. He asked the Delegates why they refused to accept the original resolution? why, if they had taken the oath, did they refuse to take it again? He said that such an exhibition of opposition to stern duty was ominous and unwise. He urged the Convention to adopt the original resolution, or the amendment as amended by Mr. PASCHALL, and advanced the argument that it was the only tangible hold which their constituents had upon them; that the oath was the form by which they assumed the obligation to legislate according to their wishes. It was the measure of their responsibility to them, he said. The people had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and it was eminently proper that the Convention should do the same thing.

Mr. DAVIS said that, in consideration of the events of the past few years, he would recommend the Convention to adopt either the original resolution, or the amendment as amended by the author of that resolution, without regard to precedents.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to lay the amendments on the table, and announced that if his motion prevailed, he would move to take up the original resolution.

The yeas and nays were called for, and the motion to lay on the table was lost—yeas 35, nays 44.

The amendment as amended by Mr. PASCHALL was then before the Convention, and was rejected—yeas 39, nays 41.

Mr. HANCOCK's amendment then passed, and the Convention adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Prospect of an Interesting Session of the Convention—The Message of Gov. Hamilton—A Temperate and Nobly Loyal Document—The Relations of Texas with the General Government Clearly Explained—What the State has to do and to Expect in the Future—Action Upon Admitting Unpardoned Rebels to the Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUSTIN CITY, Saturday night, Feb. 10, 1866.

I have seen enough during the past four days to convince me that the proceedings of the Texas Convention will be more protracted and more interesting than those of any convention which has been assembled in the Southern States. And further, I predict there will be less unanimity than has been manifested in any of the Constitutional Conventions which have been held; and I also predict that the results will be more satisfactory.

The Union men of the Convention are more loyal and decided than those of any other State, and they seem determined to stand firm. The North Alabamians were, on the whole, loyal men, and were true at heart. But they backed down to the conservatives upon all occasions. The secession element in the Alabama Convention was weak, and upon all important measures the representatives of this element went with the middling men, or what were known as the Conservatives.

The lines were not drawn to any particular extent in any other of the Conventions. Here the house is divided into two strong parties, both of which, so far, have displayed a most bitter opposition to each other. I know that it is the determination of the radical Union men to sink or swim. They have been loyal all the time, and have suffered for this loyalty, and they are determined to make no concessions.

If you have received my first letter, you will perceive, in addition to the information which I shall furnish you below, that the Union men have now a great victory at the start. It will be recollected that the last thing done yesterday was the refusal of the Convention to take the amnesty oath as a body. Mr. PASCHALL, it will be remembered, offered a resolution that the Convention should take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. The opposition not only refused to adopt this resolution, but declined even to take the amnesty oath, after a most bitter debate, during which time considerable unparliamentary decorum characterized the proceedings. If the reader will refer to my last letter, he will perceive that the Union men sustained a temporary defeat—that Mr. PASCHALL's amendment to that of Mr. HANCOCK's, amending the resolution as originally offered by Mr. PASCHALL, was lost by a vote of 39 to 41.

This morning it seemed to be understood that, if a reconsideration of last night's vote could not be brought about, either a mine would be sprung on some of the galvanized rebels, or a portion of the Union delegation would retire. As might be expected, then, the first thing that was done this morning was a motion to reconsider, after which some of the most graceful backing down that was ever seen took place, during which O. M. ROBERTS and others participated.

Judge HANCOCK favored the reconsideration, because, he said, it was exceedingly liable to misconstruction, especially on the part of those who favor hostility, maliciously misconstrued everything the Northern people done. He did not think there was any necessity in doing so, but he considered it better to do so in order to show to the Administration and Congress and the people of the United States that we were determined to do everything that was required of us and in good faith.

Mr. FRAZIER said he was glad to have the privilege of taking the oath. He made quite a lengthy speech, in which he tried to make his hearers believe that he would have come to the same conclusion last evening had he not yielded the floor.

Mr. ROBERTS said that he would explain, and he did so by hemming and hawing and then stammering out that he simply opposed the taking of the oath out of a sense of propriety. He did not think that it was at all appropriate that a primary body should take any oath whatever. Otherwise he had just as lief take it as not—in fact he rather wanted to take it.

On a motion to reconsider, Messrs. Ball, Bradshaw, Giddings, Neland, Parsons, Perry, Porter, Runnels, Selmar, Shepard and Wilson opposed it—eleven contemptible secessionists.

After the reconsideration, Mr. PASCHALL offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Judge G. A. EVARTS now proceed to administer to each member of this Convention the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

This was unanimously adopted, and the oath to support the Constitution of the United States was administered by Judge EVARTS.

The President then appointed a committee of five to wait upon Gov. HAMILTON and inform him that the Convention had organized, and were ready to receive any information which it might be his pleasure to communicate.

Messrs. PASCHALL, DIXON, GURLEY, LATTIMER and McCORMACK waited upon His Excellency who delivered the following message, which was read by the Secretary of State:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, AUSTIN, Feb. 10, 1866.

Gentlemen of the Convention:

Having been informed, by a committee of your honorable body, of your organization and readiness to proceed to the business for which you have been convened, and to receive any communication which I may think proper to make, I feel it to be my duty to state to you, frankly, and as briefly as possible, my views upon the important subjects which will most probably engage your attention.

I received my appointment, as Provisional Governor of Texas, from the President of the United States, on the 17th day of June, Anno Domini, 1865. In his proclamation of that date, confer ing the appointment, the President made it my duty, "at the earliest practical period, to proscribe such rules and regulations as might be necessary and proper for convening a Convention, to be composed of Delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of Texas who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Texas to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, &c., &c., provided, that in any election that may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State Convention, as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such Convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, and is a voter, qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas, in force immediately before the 1st day of February, 1861.

The President's Amnesty Proclamation of the 29th of May, made it the duty of the Secretary of State of the United States to prescribe rules and regulations for administering and recording the amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefits to the people, and guard the government against fraud.

On the day of the issuance of the President's proclamation, Mr. SEWARD issued a circular from the Department of State, in which he directed that "the oath prescribed in the President's proclamation may be taken and subscribed before any commissioned officer, civil, military or naval, in the service of the United States, or any civil or military officer of a loyal State or Territory, who, by the laws thereof, may be qualified for administering oaths."

From this it will be seen that according to a strict construction of the rules prescribed by the Secretary of State, none but a commissioned officer, civil, military or naval, in the service of the United States, or a civil or military officer of a loyal State or Territory, qualified by the laws thereof for administering oaths, could properly administer the oath of amnesty and make return thereof. If I had acted upon this rule, as prescribed by the Secretary of State, large numbers of the people of Texas would have been unable to avail themselves of the clemency of the President, and thus disqualify themselves to vote for delegates to a Convention, within any reasonable time. Owing to the immense extent of our inhabited territory many persons would have been obliged to travel great distances to find an officer competent to administer the oath of amnesty. Under these circumstances I determined to act in the spirit, rather than in strict accordance with the letter of my instructions. I ventured upon the plan of organizing a board, in each county in the State, so constituted as to justify the expectation of firm and impartial action, for the purpose of administering the oath of amnesty to the people, at the least possible expense and inconvenience. I knew well the beneficent purpose of the President, and his anxiety that the people should qualify themselves, as speedily as possible, to vote for delegates to a convention. I trusted confidently to the justice and liberality of the President to approve of a departure from instructions, for the purpose of carrying into effect his policy; and I hoped that a measure intended to promote the interest and convenience of the people, would be appreciated and received in a spirit of commendation instead of complaint.

I have reason to believe that some persons who are entitled to respectful consideration, are of opinion that I transcended the powers vested in me by the President, when I authorized the Boards of Registration, established in the different counties, to determine what persons were entitled, because of their loyalty to the Government of the United States, to be registered as voters; and also when I assumed, in my proclamation of the 15th of November last, that persons who are within any of the exceptions to the President's Amnesty Proclamation, and who have not received a special pardon, were not eligible as delegates to this Convention.

I think it proper, therefore, that I should briefly state my views upon these points. It is contended by some, as I am informed, that the President himself fixed the qualifications of voters, by the proviso contained in the second paragraph of his proclamation conferring on me the appointment of Provisional Governor. I understand that proviso to be nothing more than a limitation of the power granted to me to prescribe rules and regulations for convening a convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people who are loyal to the United States. By that proviso the President placed it out of my power to prescribe rules that would permit any one to vote who had not taken the amnesty oath, and who did not possess the other qualifications prescribed for voters, by the Constitution and laws, in force in this State, immediately before the date of the ordinance of secession. The proviso was not intended to fix a rule for the benefit of the people. It was intended to fix a rule for me, in the nature of a limitation upon my powers, and for the purpose of guarding against weak and inconsiderate action on my part. In my judgment, it is a great mistake to assume that a man is to be considered loyal because he has taken the oath of amnesty. The President grants amnesty to the great body of the people, upon condition that they shall take the oath prescribed, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate. He does not act upon the supposition that every man who shall take the oath will thereby become loyal. He grants amnesty to the mass of those who have been in rebellion, because to show mercy is a part of the wise, magnanimous and parental policy of the Government, of which he is the head; and continuing promises to support and defend the Constitution and the Union of the States, and to abide by and support the laws and proclamations which have been made during the rebellion, with reference to the emancipation of slaves, are exacted, that the clemency of the Government may not appear to be prostituted to dangerous and unworthy uses.

If it had been the intention of the President to permit all persons to vote for delegates to a convention, who had taken the amnesty oath, and who possessed the qualifications prescribed for voters, by the Constitution and laws, in force in 1860, he would simply have made it my duty to convene a convention to be composed of delegates chosen by such persons. There would, in that case, have been no propriety in laying stress upon the intent that none but loyal persons should be permitted to exercise the privilege of voting for delegates. I am clear in my opinion that it was my duty to adopt the best means practicable to ascertain the loyal persons, to whom the privilege of voting could safely be intrusted; and that no one was entitled to exercise that privilege, who was not registered in accordance with the provisions of my proclamation of the 19th of August last.

I am equally clear upon the other point, that those who are within any of the exceptions to the general amnesty offered by the President in his proclamation of the 29th of May, 1865, and who have not received special pardon, are not qualified to sit as members of your honorable body. I would not have so declared in my proclamation of the 15th of November ordering the election of delegates if I had not felt it my duty to do so.

The oath prescribed in the President's proclamation of the 29th of May of last year is aptly called "the oath of amnesty," because it secured amnesty to all for whom it was intended. The President says: "I hereby grant to all persons who have, directly or indirectly, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon," &c. He afterward specifies the classes of persons who are declared to be "excepted from the benefits of this proclamation." The amnesty oath is then intended only for those persons who are not excepted from the benefits of the proclamation. Suppose a person who is within one of the exceptions to the proclamation, to take the oath prescribed therein. What benefit results to him from taking the oath? It is not, so far as he is concerned, an oath of amnesty, for it brings no amnesty to him. For such a person to take this oath would be an idle and unmeaning ceremony, were it not that the Attorney-General of the United States, in a circular issued from his office on the 7th of June of last year, gave notice, by the direction of the President, that before applications for pardon by persons belonging to the excepted classes enumerated in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29, 1865, would be considered, it must be shown that they have respectively taken and subscribed the oath (or affirmation) in said proclamation prescribed. It is only as the basis of an application to the President for pardon, that the taking of the oath prescribed in the Amnesty Proclamation, by any person belonging to any one of the excepted classes enumerated in that proclamation, has any significance. If a person belonging to any of the excepted classes has taken the oath, and shall not make application to the President for pardon, he has done an unmeaning thing. His condition, in the estimation of the laws of the country, is wholly unchanged.

I will not affect to be ignorant that there are some gentlemen in the Convention who are within the exceptions to the Amnesty Proclamation, and who have not obtained the pardon of the President. I regret that this is so. It is due to myself to say that I have not alluded to this subject out of any personal respect for those gentlemen. I did what I believed to be my duty when I declared in my proclamation of the 15th of November that such persons were not eligible as delegates to the Convention. I allude to the subject now only for the purpose of explaining the views upon which I then acted. To pardon is the prerogative of the President. I am but his agent; and I have not felt at liberty to trench upon this high privilege. I have not enjoyed the advantage of frequent communication with the President, and I have therefore been obliged to act, for the most part, upon my own judgment respecting the duties which have been imposed upon me, and the powers with which I am invested.

I am aware that I have been censured by many persons because I did not order an election for delegates to a convention at an earlier day. It has been said that I ought to have caused a convention to assemble as early as September of last year. This complaint is of a piece with that unreasoning criticism which assails every act (and especially every act of mine) which is not done in the interest, or in accordance with the views of those who precipitated the country into an unnecessary war, and brought mourning and desolation to the homes of the South. I arrived at the City of Austin in the early part of the month of August. If I had ordered an election for delegates to a Convention to take place in the month of September, how many of the people of Texas could have been qualified to vote at such an election? Delay was unavoidable, in order to ascertain who were entitled to vote. I ordered the election as soon as I had reason to believe that a majority of the people of the State were registered as voters, and as soon as money could be provided to defray the expenses of a Convention. I am, however free to say, that when I arrived in Texas, in July last, I did not believe that the public mind of the State was prepared for the immediate call of a Convention, even if such call had been in other respects practicable. Conventions were already called in some of the Southern States, with an evident purpose to obtain representation in Congress at the beginning of its present session. I did not believe that this purpose would be accomplished; and I felt that Texas might profit by the delay to which her people would be unavoidably subjected, if the march of events, and the developments which must necessarily result from the action of other States, should be thoughtfully observed. The last few months have been fruitful of events which deserve to be weighed and considered well by all who desire to see the country restored to that tranquility which it once enjoyed, and upon which its prosperity depends.

From the impatience manifested by the Press of the State at the unavoidable delay in calling a Convention, I had reason to hope that the great body of the people who had qualified themselves to vote, would participate in the election. Surely the magnitude of the interests to be committed to your charge, together with the bitter experience resulting from the action of a minority convention in the past, were sufficient to justify the expectation that the acts of this body would carry with them all the weight and sanction which ought of right to belong to the conclusions of representatives, chosen by a majority of the people. I would be wanting in candor if I did not declare that the apathy manifested by the people in the recent election fills me with deep concern. From the returns made to the Department of State, and the reports that have reached me from various portions of the State, there is reason to believe that less than half of the registered voters of the State participated in the election. This fact cannot, of course, impair the power of the Convention to proceed in the discharge of the high trust committed to it, but will, perhaps, in your estimation, as it does in mine, furnish a weighty reason why the result of your deliberations should be submitted to the people, for their ratification or rejection.

To what extent it is expected by the people, or may be thought proper by you, to remod l the Constitution of the State, I do not know. No one, however, can doubt that it is expected by the President, the Congress and the people of the United States, that such changes will be made in the organic law of this State as will make it conform, in its spirit and principles, to the actual changes that attended the progress of the late war, and followed the overthrow of the rebellion. There can be no doubt that it is expected by the country that you will embrace within the scope of your action a clear and explicit denial, in such form as may seem to you to be proper, of the right of Texas to secede or withdraw from the Federal Union; a right assumed by an unauthorized and revolutionary body of men in 1861, sitting in this hall; a right then invoked to justify rebellion against the free and parental government instituted by the patriot sires of 1776, and justly esteemed as the best hope of freedom in the world. It cannot be thought unreasonable that the people of the United States should desire a formal and solemn recantation of a political heresy so dangerous to their peace and liberties. It may be said that no act of this, or any other body of men in this State, can destroy the right, if it exists, or settle the question in any authoritative manner; and this may be urged as a reason for declining to take action upon it. It may be well to bear in mind that the people of the United States are not looking to this body for a settlement of this question. The question was transferred by the action of the Southern people, from the tribunal of reason to the field of battle, and has been settled there by a series of events, the memory of which is likely to endure as long as the American name itself. The country now looks to this body for evidence of an acquiescence in that settlement, as it has been made, and for such further action as will bind the people of Texas, in the most solemn manner, to make that acquiescence perpetual. Too much has been predicated upon the doctrine of the right of secession—too much dared and done by the people of the South to maintain it—to justify the people of the United States in accepting silence on our part as an admission of error. They are not likely to be so credulous; and if they were disposed to be so, the utterances of some of the leading presses of the State during the past three months would enlighten them.

The rebellion lately maintained against the Government of the United States was declared by those who organized it, to be for the protection of the institution of Slavery, which was alleged to be in danger of extinction from the action of that Government. And from the inception of the war all thoughtful and sagacious men perceived that the main issue involved in the contest was the overthrow of the Government or the overthrow of Slavery. I should be false to what I believe to be the clearest truth if I did not say that the issue was tendered by the people of the South. The Government of the United States accepted the issue. The battle has been fought; amongst the most memorable certainly in the annals of mankind. Slavery has fallen, never to raise again on this continent, unless, in the providence of God, another night shall settle upon this western world, like that which followed the downfall of the Roman Power, in which both liberty and civilization shall be lost.

It is not now necessary to controvert the opinions of those who maintained that the proclamation of the President of the United States, declaring the freedom of the slaves of the South, was but a military order, which was no longer operative after the cessation of actual hostilities. The wise and beneficent spirit of that proclamation has by the voice of the American people, assumed the form of constitutional law. It is now the supreme law of the land that Slavery, or involuntary servitude, except for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall not exist in any State or Territory of the Union. I doubt not that you will concur with me that this radical change in the condition of those persons in our State who were formerly in Slavery, ought to be fully recognized in the Constitution, and their new condition provided for. It is, of course, not now *necessary* to incorporate in the Constitution of the State a provision against the future existence of Slavery in Texas, since by virtue of the amended Constitution of the United States, it cannot exist here. But it may nevertheless be eminently proper for you to manifest in some unmistakable manner, if not your approbation of the great act of the nation, at least your cheerful acquiescence in it.

The debt created by those who were in authority in Texas, during the rebellion, in support of the

Continued on Eighth Page.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 3, 1866.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81 R.	104⅝	200 Erie R. ...c	85½
21,500 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	104⅞	300 do ...s3	85
4,000 U.S. 6s.5-20s.R.'64	103	1500 do ...c	85¼
60,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C.'64	103	100 do	85
10,500 U.S.5s, 10-40s..C	90⅝	200 do	85⅛
20,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		200 do ...s60	85⅜
First Series	99⅝	100 do ...s10	84
1,500 do ...Small	99⅝	200 do ...2d call.c	86¾
20,000 do...Sec. Ser.	99⅝	100 Hud. Riv. R.	102⅞
5,000 do	99⅛	100 do	103
20,000 do.3d S.Small	99½	100 do..2d call.s10	103
8,500 do	99⅜	300 Chi. & R. I. ...s30	104
7,000 N.Y.St. 7s,Bounty Loan	100	100 do ...s30	104¼
		100 do	104⅝
10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	92½	500 Pitts., F.W. & C.	91
1,000 Virginia 6s	65	100 do	91¼
10,000 do	68	200 do	91⅝
1,000 do	69	100 do ...2d call	91⅝
2,000 N. Car. 6s	83	400 Reading R.	98⅝
4,000 do	83½	300 do	98⅜
1,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	78¾	800 do	98⅜
		200 do ...b30	98⅞
5,000 Missouri 6s	77	100 do ...2d call	98¼
40,000 O. & M. Cer.	25	400 do	98⅜
1,000 Hud. R. 3d S.F.Bs	100	100 do ...b30	98⅝
10,000 Cl. & Pitts.3d M.	87	1800 Mich. S. & N.I.	69⅞
10,000 N. J. Cen.1st	100	500 do	69
10 Bank of New-York	113	500 do ...s60	68½
21 Merchants' Bank	110¼	100 do ...2d call	69¼
10 Ocean Bank	95	200 do	69⅝
60 Mer. Ex. Bank	106	12 Mich. Cen. R.	103
100 Canton Co.	44¼	100 Ill. Cen. R. ...s30	115¾
200 Cum. Coal Pr.	44½	2300 Cleve. & Pitts.	76½
100 West. Union Tel.	66	1000 do	76⅝
100 do	66⅛	100 do ...s30	76
100 do ...2d call	67⅛	500 do ...s60	75⅝
100 do	68	500 do ...2d call	76⅝
300 Atlantic S. S. Co.	133	300 Chic. & N. W.P.	53
200 N. Y. Central	91	100 do ...b10	53⅜
300 do	90⅞	400 do	53⅝
300 do ...s30	90⅜	1000 do ...s30	53
100 do	90⅜	800 do	53⅝
100 do ...s10	90⅜	200 do ...b30	53⅞
200 do ...2d call	90⅞	100 do ...2d call	53⅝
50 Chi. & N. W.	27	200 Cleve. & Tol.	108
200 do	26	35 Stonington R.	105
400 do ...b10	26⅛	100 Mil. & St. P.	45
200 do ...b3	26⅛	100 Alt. & T. H.	34¼
300 do ...2d call	26⅞		

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

100 Cum. Coal P.	44¼	500 Erie Railroad ...c	86
150 West. Union T. ...s10	68⅝	400 do ...c	85⅞
100 do	69	500 do ...c	85¾
500 M. S. & N. I. R.	69⅝	100 do ...s3	85⅜
100 Ill. Central R.	115¼	100 Chi. & N. W. P.	53⅝
100 Chic. & N.W.	26¼	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	91⅝
300 do	26⅛	100 do ...s30	90⅞

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$40,000 US.6s,5-20s.C.'62	103	100 Mariposa Pref.	17¼
10,000 U.S. 6s,5-20s.C.'65	103	600 Erie R.	84¾
3,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'65	103¼	500 do	84⅝
3,000 U. S. 5s, '74.Cou.		100 Hud. Riv. R.	102⅝
Indorsed	94½	200 Chi. & N. W. P.	53¼
72,000 Tr. Notes, 73-10s.		100 do ...s30	53
First Series	99⅝	400 Reading R.	98⅝
32,000 do..2d Series.	99⅝	200 do	98⅜
5,000 Missouri 6s	77	300 do	98⅛
15,000 N. Car. 6s	84⅛	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	69⅞
150 Phenix Bank	96	400 do	69⅝
100 Canton Co.	44¼	200 do	69
100 Quick. M. Co.	42¼	100 Cleve. & Pitts.	76⅜
300 Western U. Tel.	69	200 do ...s30	76¼
100 do	68⅞	100 Chi. & N. W.	26¼
50 N. Y. Cen.	90⅝	400 Chic. & R. I. ...s30	104¾
300 do	90⅛	1200 P., F. W. & C.	90½
100 do	90⅜	200 do	90⅛
500 do	90⅛	500 do	90¼
200 do ...b10	90⅝	100 do ...s15	90

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 N. Y. Central	91⅛	400 Schuylkill C. ...b3	14¾
100 do ...s3	91⅛	800 Cleve. & Pitts. ...c	77
100 do ...b3	91⅛	300 do	77
300 do	91	100 Chi. & R. I.	105
700 do ...s3	91	100 do ...s3	104⅞
300 Erie Railroad	86⅛	200 Chic. & N. W.	27
1600 do ...c	86⅛	100 do ...b5	27
1900 do	86	100 Chi. & N.W.Pr. ...s3	53⅞
100 do ...b3	86⅛	100 do ...c	53⅞
600 M. So. & N. I. ...s3	69⅛	100 P.F.W.&C. ...b10	91¼
300 do ...c	69⅛	300 do	91⅛
200 do	69⅛	200 do ...b3	91⅛
100 do ...c	69⅞	200 do	91
100 do ...b3	69⅞		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

500 Maryland A. C.	17½	300 Mich. S. & N. I.	69⅝
500 do	17⅜	1000 do ...s3	69⅝
500 Schuylkill Coal	14¾	100 do ...s30	69⅜
100 Quick. Min. Co. ...b3	42½	500 do	69⅝
600 N. Y. Cen.	90⅝	300 do ...s30	69⅝
100 do ...s30	90	300 do ...b3	69⅝
100 do ...s3	90⅛	200 do ...b10	69⅝
200 do ...b3	90⅝	100 do ...b60	69⅝
600 Erie Railroad ...c	85⅞	300 do ...s3	69⅝
200 do ...s90	86	200 Clev. & Pitts.	76⅝
400 do ...c	85⅝	700 do	76⅝
600 do	85⅜	500 do ...c	76⅝
700 do	85¼	500 do ...b3	77
200 do ...b3.ntd	85⅛	900 do	77
1200 do ...c	85⅜	900 do	77
600 do ...c	85⅜	500 do	77
300 Hudson River	102⅜	300 Chi. & R. I. ...s3	105
100 do ...s30	102⅜	100 do	105
200 Reading R.	98⅛	100 do	105¼
200 do ...s3	98⅜	200 do ...s60	105⅛
400 do	98⅜	200 do ...s10	105
100 do ...s3	98	100 do ...s3	105⅛
100 do ...s3	98⅜	300 Chic. & N. W. ...s3	26⅝
100 P., F. W. & C. ...b3	91⅛	300 do	26⅞
100 do	91⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	53⅞
100 do	91	200 do	53⅞
100 do	90⅞	300 do ...s3	53⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300 New-York Cen. ...s3	90⅛	100 Chi. & N. W.	26⅝
300 Erie R.	85⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. P.	53⅝
100 do	85⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	90½
100 M. S. & N. I. ...s3	69⅝	100 do ...s3	90⅛
100 do ...b3	69⅜	200 do	90⅛
600 Cleve. & Pitts	76⅞	100 do	90⅛
200 Chic. & Rk. Is. ...s10	105	100 do ...s3	90⅝

MONDAY, March 5—A. M.

There was a fair trade in Dry Goods and General Merchandise through the week past, up to Saturday, when the fall of Gold created a pause on the part of buyers. In Domestic Dry Goods there was a further decline in prices, and in foreign fabrics, with some few exceptions, the sales are made at a concession from the early views of the Import trade. The number of buyers from the country is on the increase; but it is complained that they move with much caution, because of the unsettled prices. The amount of Foreign Goods passed through the Custom-house and thrown on the market is larger than for the previous week, as may be estimated by the following receipts for duties:

Monday, Feb. 26	$969,839	Thursday, March 1	$387,199
Tuesday, Feb. 27	446,271	Friday, March 2	469,914
Wednesday, Feb. 28	489,833	Saturday, March 3	643,878
Total three days	$1,905,943	Total three days	$1,480,991
			1,905,943
Total for week			$3,386,934

On Saturday the business at the office of the Cashier of the Custom-house kept up until after 4 o'clock, and nearly $200,000 was received after the regular deposit in the Treasury Office.

The fall of four per cent. noted for the week in Gold, commenced with some of the large holders, who had previously bought of the Government, lodging their Gold Certificates in Bank, or borrowing Currency upon them from private lenders. This movement was followed up by speculative sellers on the general appearance of weakness in the market. The Treasury Office absorbed, as above, $3,386,934 for Customs, and paid out $1,183,343 for March interest on the 10-40 Loan. About as much more remains to be paid on this account, but in small sums running through the month. As the Government is not a seller, at current price, of its surplus Customs, the continuance of large receipts for duties may relieve the market of the extra amount of Gold recently transferred to Bank and held on private account. No Gold Interest is to be paid, in regular course, in the month of April, though it is possible the Secretary of the Treasury may offer to prepay the May coupons on the 5-20s on and after the 1st of April, as he did on and after the 25th of September last with the November coupons. The whole sum of May interest to be paid on the Coupon and Registered 5-20s of 1862, 1864 and 1865, this year, in Gold, is $20,251,305, divided in the proportions of about fourteen millions on coupons and six millions on registered; and of fifteen millions at the New-York Office of the Treasury and five millions at other offices. The Customs receipts in Gold from the first of March (instant) to the 31st May, at New-York and the out ports, we estimate (allowing for a falling off from recent and present large receipts in all April and the early weeks in May) at not

less than		$43,000,000
March Gold Interest	$4,319,252	
May Gold Interest	20,251,305—	24,570,557
Leaving the balance of		$18,429,443
To be added to present surplus of		43,108,592
And making a total subject to sale of		$61,538,035

The amount of Gold in the Treasury subject to draft at the close of February, reported on Public Debt schedule of March 1, was $55,736,192

Of which owned by Depositors	12,627,600
Surplus owned by Government	$43,108,592

The markets for Money and Exchange have worked with a fair measure of steadiness since our last weekly review. The latter was weak for the mail of Saturday morning at 108½@108⅝, but the standard drawers held for firmer rates after the additional decline in Gold later in the day, the calculation being that cheaper Gold may induce freer remittances by the Importers. The Stock Exchange improved on the Railway list up to Friday afternoon, when prices fell off, except on Erie shares for cash delivery, and generally closed on Saturday about the same as the week before. The particular changes are noted in the comparative course of the market given below.

The Import entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,107,765, against the total entries of $3,111,014 same week last year. The Export clearances of domestic produce amount to $3,199,051 against 2,919,574 same week last year. The Export of specie amounts to $75,453 against $146,353 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $3,386,934. The receipts of cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 9,055 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 2,074.

The gold value of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1865, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to Jan. 1, 1866,) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$18,908,198	Jan. 20	$6,450,683
August	24,293,536	Jan. 27	4,629,628
September	22,480,272	Feb. 3	7,222,573
October	23,066,733	Feb. 10	6,574,936
November	26,999,125	Feb. 17	8,133,295
December	25,921,045	Feb. 24	7,250,843
Jan. 6	4,103,468	March 3	6,107,765
Jan. 13	4,871,730		
Total to date since July 1			$197,003,830
Against same time last year			99,917,780
Increase since July 1			$97,086,050

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since July 1, 1865, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to January 1, by months, and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$12,812,075	Jan. 17	$5,003,593
August	14,681,077	Jan. 24	4,860,386
September	13,028,314	Jan. 31	3,449,476
October	21,272,243	Feb. 7	5,917,607
November	23,030,426	Feb. 14	3,777,267
December	22,825,305	Feb. 21	4,928,307
Jan. 10	4,091,557	Feb. 28	3,199,051
Total to date since July 1			$142,926,684
Against same time last year			168,477,733
Decrease since July 1			$26,551,049
Gold, March 3, 1866			133¼ ℔ cent.
Gold, March 4, 1865			199⅞ ℔ cent.

The Exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1:

July	$723,986	Jan. 20	$695,874
August	1,554,398	Jan. 27	656,812
September	2,494,973	Feb. 3	292,568
October	2,516,226	Feb. 10	493,409
November	2,046,180	Feb. 17	445,489
December	2,752,161	Feb. 24	580,195
Jan. 6	554,057	March 3	75,453
Jan. 13	640,502		
Total to date, since July 1			$16,522,487
Against same time last year			25,617,377
Decrease since July 1			$9,094,890

The deliveries of gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1865, are:

July	$1,092,804	November	$1,952,873
August	1,681,206	December	2,519,983
September	2,027,144	January	2,364,263
October	2,479,087	February	3,633,431
Total to date, since July 1			$17,750,791
Against same time last year			10,085,332
Increase since July 1			$7,665,459

The Customs received in gold and the interest on the public debt of the United States, at the New-York office of the Treasury since July 1, 1865, are:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$9,908,190	July	$5,714,367
August	13,190,400	August	454,575
September	13,037,062	September	4,117,419
October	11,064,409	October	5,885,893
November	10,136,601	November	4,243,786
December	8,378,335	December	2,783,684
January	12,469,865	January	5,738,686
February	12,018,759	February	430,090
March 3	1,480,991	March 3	1,183,343
Total	$91,686,512	Total	$30,551,753

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	137@133¼
U. S. 6 ℔ cents, 5-20 years	102⅞@103¼
U. S. 5 ℔ cents, 10-40 years	94¼ with div. @90⅞ x div.
New-York Central	91⅜@90⅝
New-York and Erie	81⅛@87⅛@85¼
Rock Island	103⅝@106⅛@105¼
Michigan Southern	69@71@69⅝
Michigan Central	103⅝@104
Illinois Central	112¾@116
Hudson River	102⅛@102⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	77⅛@78⅝
Fort Wayne and Chicago	92⅛@90⅞
Chicago and Northwestern	27⅛@26⅛
Almaden Quicksilver	40⅛@42¼
Mariposa Gold	12@11⅜
Cumberland	44⅝@44⅞
Reading	100⅛@101@98⅛
Northwestern Preferred	54⅞@53⅝
Canton Land Co	44⅜@44
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	24⅛@25

There was quite a panic feeling in the Gold Room on Saturday, and a further decline of 1½@2 ℔ cent. from Friday's sales, making the whole decline, since the Government sales of the week previous, from 137¼ to 133¼ ℔ cent. The impression prevailed as the day advanced that part of the sales were pressed on a declining market for *short* account. How far this may be so we are not able to know. The difficulty of carrying Gold at from 5 to 7 ℔ cent. interest on the Currency advanced upon it, was less marked than ten days ago, while the Government was a large seller; but the look of the Exchange market and the nature of the last financial and cotton news from England, appear to have discouraged a good many of the large holders who thought they were doing a good thing to buy, while the Government was a free seller in anticipation of firmer Exchanges. If in reselling on Friday and Saturday, at the best rates the Gold Room would afford, the example has been followed to any considerable extent by speculators for a further decline, the fact will soon manifest itself on the supply of Gold Certificates for delivery, and the terms on which they can be borrowed and lent. Bills on London, after the sailing of the day's steamers, were steady at 108½@⅝ for standard bankers.' The export of Gold bars by the steamers is $60,500. The whole specie export of the week only $75,453.

The Government securities continue in favor, and there is a constantly growing confidence in the finances of the Government, as the monthly Public Debt Statements appear from the Treasury. That of Friday to March 1 has added to the inquiry for the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds and the 6 ℔ cent. Compound Interest Notes, because of the indications, which the statement affords, that these will be gradually funded or paid off, without contracting the Greenback circulation of the country, which we are quite sure is not to be disturbed or diminished at any early day, either by the voluntary action of the Government or by the consent of Congress, or in pursuance of the popular sentiment on the subject.

The Railway shares were generally lower than on Friday, and the market was decidedly bearish until near the close of business, when prices were quite steady and on some descriptions firm. The interest in Erie again predominated, and the cash stock was in demand up to 2½ o'clock P. M. Sales were made at 86¼ ℔ cent., cash, after the First Board sales at 85@85¼, and at 2 o'clock ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. was paid for the use of the Stock until Monday. At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Friday P. M.:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	90⅞	90⅞	Northwest	27⅛	26⅝
U. S. 5-20s	102⅞	103⅛	N. West Pref	54⅛	53⅞
U. S. 7.30s	99⅝	99⅝	Rock Island	105⅛	105⅛
N. Y. Central	91⅜	90⅝	Fort Wayne	91¾	90⅝
Erie	86⅛	85⅛	Cumb'land Coal	45	44½
Hudson	103⅛	102⅝	Quicksilver	42¾	42½
Reading	99⅛	98⅛	Mariposa	11⅝	11⅝
Mich. Southern	70	69⅝	Canton	44⅛	44
Illinois Central	116	116	Ohio Certificates	24⅝	25
Pittsburgh	77⅛	76¾	American Gold	134⅛	133⅜
Prairie du Chien	96	96	Bills on London	108⅛	108⅛

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Bank of Republic	108
Merchants'	110⅛	Bank of N. America	106
Union	118	Irving	108
America	137	Metropolitan	120
Tradesmen's	130	Shoe and Leather	106
Mechs' & Traders'	130	St. Nicholas	100
Merchants' Exch'ge	106	Marine	140
Seventh Ward	105	Commonwealth	100
State of New York	105	Importers' & Traders'	100
Commerce	105	Park	146
Mechanics' Bkg Ass	105	N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	114
Ocean	95	Central National	109
American Exchange	110	Fourth National	97¾
Pacific	160	Oriental Bank	110
Chatham	130		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91⅛	Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	72
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 con	100	Chi. & N. W. Int. B	80
Erie 7s, 3d m., x int., '83	95⅛	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80⅛
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M. '77	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	87
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M '69	99¾	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	74
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S.F. '85	100	N. J. Central 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	95⅝	N. J. Central 2d M.	102⅛
Harlem 1st mort., '69-72	99	Pitts., Ft.W.& C.1st M.	98
Harlem 3ds, '68	95	Pitts.,Ft.W. & Ch., 2d	89⅜
Mich.Cen. 8 p. c. '69-72	118⅛	Cleve. & P. 3d m. con	87
Mich. C.nw 1st M.8's '82	111	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	72
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1sts	109	Miss. & Mo. L. G.1st M.	45
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2ds	88⅛	Chic. & Alton S. F.	94
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	90	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	93
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ℔ c.	94	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	80
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	87½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	86
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	77	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	80

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,341,088 08; for Customs, $453,000; on account Loan, $38,000; Coin Certificates, $402,000. Payments, $1,588,948 68. Balance, $97,640,015 14.

The Official Public Debt Statements, rendered annually, over his own signature, by the Secretary of the Treasury, include the Deposits in the Treasury Offices, subject to the call of the Depositors, on the one side, and the cash balances in the Treasury subject to the draft of the United States Treasurer, on the other. We have uniformly made up our own tables to conform to this practice. One or more of our critical neighbors insist that the cash balances in hand have nothing to do with the Public Debt; but they still retain the cash deposits on the other side of the account, and reckon *them* as part and parcel of the Public Debt. It is easy to see that if this plan of reporting the condition of the Treasury were adopted officially, its very strength in immediate cash resources would appear to be the weakness of the Public Debt. The latter, from its maximum on the 31st August last, has actually, on the official schedules, decreased in the six months $45,931,190. The *Commercial Advertiser* insists that it should be only about thirty millions, because the Cash balances in hand have nothing to do with the Public Debt, but are held "for other objects." But what other objects than the payment of demands on the Treasury, *the whole of which are set forth in the Schedule*, we are not informed. Now suppose we take the official statements, and separate the strictly cash items on *both* sides, and we have for

Aug. 31, 1865—A public debt of		$2,738,759,513
Feb. 28, 1866—A public debt of		2,696,663,420
The apparent decrease would be		$42,096,093

In place of $45,931,190 which the Secretary of the Treasury would arrive at, thus:

Aug. 31—To al exclusive of deposits		$2,738,759,513
Due depositors	$107,148,713	
Less cash in hand	88,218,055—	18,930,658
Total as per schedule		$2,757,689,571
Feb. 28—Total exclusive of deposits		$2,696,663,420
Due depositors, currency	$118,577,939	
Depositors in gold	12,627,600	
Together	$130,205,539	
Less cash in hand	116,018,959—	14,186,580
Total as per schedule		$2,711,850,000
The actual decrease in six months is		$45,931,190

Again: If we take the schedules of October 31, 1865 and March 1, 1866, in the same way, we arrive at the *official actual decrease* of $29,004,758, as telegraphed to and published in the TIMES and *Herald* under their Washington news, but impeached the next day by the money-writer for the latter as erroneous:

Oct. 31. Debt other than to depositors		$2,710,102,591
Due depositors	$99,107,745	
Less cash on hand	68,335,578—	30,752,167
Total on official schedule		$2,740,854,758
March 1: Total as above		2,711,850,000
Decrease in four months		$29,004,758

The Coming Cotton Crop.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun.

Much has been said and written respecting the amount of cotton that would be produced in the United States the present year. Some writers have put it as high as two-thirds of a crop, while others have contented themselves with half a crop. Our estimate is 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 bales—what we term a little over the fourth of a crop—the fourth of the crop of 1861, which we set down at 4,800,000 bales. This is a high figure, and may possibly be over the mark.

In proof of the correctness of our estimate, we will state a few incontestible facts. Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, West Tennessee and Alabama have been the great cotton-producing regions. They have been relied on for over three millions of the crop. What is their condition now? In the rich and productive territories of Louisiana, Mississippi, West Tennessee and the valley of the Tennessee in North Alabama, what of African labor was left by the Federal army is completely demoralized, and is composed of the old, infirm and women and children. The larger half of the labor that cultivated the crop of 1860–'61 are absent. Some are dead, some are in the army, and many have congregated in the towns and cities, seeking employment more agreeable to them than field labor.

In South Alabama, it is thought, African labor is in better trim. There the absent from field labor are not so numerous, but from the best information we can gather from the productive sections of South Alabama, African labor is much demoralized, and those who have contracted for plantation service cannot be relied upon for more than half the service they did perform while in slavery. Even there one-fourth to one-third of the laborers are absent from plantation service.

In Georgia, we are satisfied not more than the third of the crop of 1861, can be relied on. Planters will make an effort, and possibly a large surface will be planted with cotton, but we believe the labor cannot be relied on in the crisis of the crop, and as a consequence grass will become master of the situation, and much will have to be abandoned.

In South Carolina, as also in Georgia, the valuable Sea Island lands are in possession of the negroes, and but little can be expected from that quarter. In the interior of South Carolina African labor has been greatly demoralized by the presence of negro troops, so much so that but little labor will be got out of those even who contract, and but little cotton can be looked for from that State.

These are facts well known to all who are acquainted with the condition in which the war had left the cotton region, and the disposition of the negro as a reliable laborer under the present system.

We have been induced to write this article from having seen numerous speculative opinions sent abroad by correspondents and commercial firms whose opinions heretofore were entitled to credit, but whose present want of knowledge of the "situation," totally unfits them to be reliable advisers. When the planter could control the labor at command, he knew precisely how many acres of land he could plant and successfully cultivate, and it was an easy matter to estimate from former data—the seasons being equal—within a few thousand bales of the amount of cotton that would be produced.

Such is not the case under the changed labor system. We are satisfied that not only the prospective crop has been largely over-estimated, but that the stock of old cotton on hand in this country has also been over-estimated. These are matters of serious import to our people in a pecuniary point. Ever since the erroneous estimates have been going forward cotton has manifested a downward tendency abroad, and many on this side of the water have sustained heavy losses. We do not charge anyone with having intentionally misrepresented in this matter—we have more charity for them. But we do charge them with ignorance of the true state of the situation.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 3, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 61 bbls. Ashes, 3,648 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. and 3,095 bags Corn Meal, 705 bushels Wheat, 5,712 bushels Corn, 800 bushels Rye, 24,495 bushels Barley, 1,200 bushels Malt, 1,620 bushels Oats, 150 bbls. Pork, 496 pkgs. Cut Meats, 512 pkgs. Lard, 82 bbls. Beef, and 255 bbls. Whisky.

Receipts of Produce this Week:

Ashes, bbls	130	Rye, bush	2,163
Flour, bbls	27,619	Oats, bush	26,520
Corn Meal, bbls	3,481	Pork, bbls	4,503
Corn Meal, bags	18,471	Cut Meats, pkgs	7,124
Wheat, bush	3,560	Lard, pkgs	6,886
Corn, bush	45,187	Beef, pkgs	2,426
Barley, bush	25,750	Whisky, bbls	1,605
Malt, bush	14,400	Hogs, No	13,023

ASHES—Continue in demand at $7 75 for Pots and $11 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet yet quoted firm. We quote: Java at 28c.@28½c.; Maracaibo at 21c.@23½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22¾c.; Rio at 17½c.@21½c.; and St. Domingo at 17¾c.@17⅞c., cash, in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair request at buoyant prices. Middlings, 44c.@45½c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 3,400 bales. The receipts at this port have been 171,173 bales since Jan. 1, 1866, and 594,590 bales since the commencement of the current cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865. The week's receipts have been 10,539 bales, against sales and resales of 18,800 bales. The exports have been 2,875 bales since March 1, 1866, and 278,563 bales since Sept. 1, 1865. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice the week's business thus: Our market for the week has been irregular, with varying prices. The decline of prices in Liverpool has made the exporters during the week cautious buyers, but the more favorable advices by the *Asia*, and the prices at which cotton was offered in our market, had the effect on Friday to bring the exporters on the market, and the sales were heavy for shipment and speculation. Our market closes very firm, and sanguine operators think cotton has touched the lowest point for some months to come. The gold market is, however, very weak, and it will not be easy to secure any large advance in the price of cotton, in the face of a steady decline in gold. But cotton has plenty of friends who still have faith in higher prices, and it will not be easy to reduce prices below present rates for some months, unless the decline in gold should be very great, and the receipts of cotton much heavier than now anticipated. We give the receipts at the principal ports as follows:

	Average weekly receipts from Sept. 1 to Jan. 26.	Receipts for the 4 weeks end'g Feb. 24.	Receipts for week end'g March 3.
New-Orleans	19,312	78,227	—
Mobile	13,125	42,135	—
Savannah	5,400	25,347	—
Charleston	2,252	9,556	—
New-York, from North Carolina, Virginia, Baltimore, and by Railroad	6,937	26,054	4,622

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, is as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings, Salmon Falls A, 26c.; Salmon Falls C, 25c.; Shetucket A, 19c.; Shetucket B, 17c. Bleached Shirtings, Mansonville, 37c.; Clinton C C C, 34c.; Clinton C C, 30c.; Clinton C, 28c. Prints, Hamilton, 22c.; Freeman, 17c.; Lancaster, 18c.; Allen, 20c.; Victory, 17c. Delaines, Hamilton, 25c.; Paupier, 25c. Ginghams, Lancaster, 26c.; Hartford, 23c. Brown Drills, Pepperell, 27½c.; Eventhrop, 25c. Corset Jeans, Pepperell, 32c.; Bates, 25c. Canton Flannels, Pemberton A, 52c.; Pemberton C, 60c. Ticks, Conestoga C C A, 52½c.; Conestoga A A, 60c. Stripes, American, 26c.; Arasapha, 29c. Denims, Arkwright Browns, 36c.; Arkwright Blues, 37. Hoop Skirts, Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 20 to 50 hoops, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; S. T. & A. T. Meyer's I X L, prices unchanged. The following dispatches were read at the Dry Goods Exchange: St. Louis—Trade dull, prices nominal. Louisville—Business dull, under the influence of unsettled prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active at about previous prices. Sales since our last 9,250 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 90@$7 50; interior to choice Extra State at $7 40@$8 40, chiefly at $7 50@$7 85; round-hoop Extra Ohio, interior to good shipping brands, at $8 35@$8 85 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 90	@$7 50
Extra State	7 40	@ 8 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 60	@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 35	@ 8 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 90	@12 00
Extra Genesee	8 50	@11 75
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 70	@15 50

Southern Flour is quiet yet steady. Sales since our last 550 bbls., in lots, at $8 85@$10 20 for poor to good, and $10 25@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered; sales 450 bbls. Extra at $7 80@$11 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is dull, including Superfine at $4 50@$5 50 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive to-day, at $3 70@$3 85 for Western, $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request, and really prime lots have been held with much firmness. Sales since our last, 35,000 bushels, including poor to prime Milwaukee Club at $1 63@$1 75; and White Genesee at $2 60 ℔ bushel. Corn is heavy and cheaper. Sales since our last, 22,500 bushels at 74c.@77c. for unsound and 78c.@80c. for sound mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 79c.@81c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow, ℔ bushel. Oats continue in limited demand, including State at 56c.@56½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 50c.@52c.; old Western at 54c.@55c.; new Western at 38c.@43c.; Canada at 55c.@56c. ℔ bushel. Sales were also made of 5,000 bushels Western Rye at 75c.@80c.; and 9,000 bushels very choice Canada West Barley at $1 20 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand and firm at 80c.@95c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand at steady prices, including last year's crop at 25c.@65c., and two years' old at 12c.@45c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been; 61,366 hides, and 170 bales do.; sales 51,900 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER: 10,200 Buenos Ayres, 22@24 lbs., part 19⅛c., gold, usual selection; 11,000 Rio Grande, 20@20½ lbs., 16⅞c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Chili, 27 lbs., on private terms; 20,000 Sierra Leone, 10 lbs., on private terms; 4,500 Texas, 23@25 lbs., on private terms; 1,400 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 45 lbs., 9½c., gold, usual selection; 1,050 Wet Salted Texas, 60 lbs., on private terms; 2,800 Slaughter Ox, 70@75 lbs., 12c.@12½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands; 293,600 Dry Hides; same time in 1865, 233,300; 1,500 Wet Salted do., and 400 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of 84,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., 40,000 California, 29,000 Rio Grande; 64,000 Orinoco, 7,000 Porto Cabello, 14,000 Aspinwall and San Juan, 2,600 Honduras, &c., 4,500 Tampico and Matamoras, 1,500 Vera Cruz and Mexican. 1,500 Maracaibo, 1,500 Savanilla, &c., 500 Bahia and Pernambuco, 2,500 Para and Maranham, 18,000 Texas, 23,000 African Kips, 400 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 1,500 Wet Salted California.

Comparative Receipts of Hides at New-York, for the Years 1865 and 1866:

	Foreign Hides. 1865.	Foreign Hides. 1866.	Domestic Hides. 1865.	Domestic Hides. 1866.	Bales Hides. 1865.	Bales Hides. 1866.
January	25,162	225,460	561	42,745	226	29
February	20,674	170,696	23,994	38,483	—	242

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week, Messrs. HULL & Co. notice thus: There is little or no change to note in any feature of the market for Hemlock Sole. A fair moderate demand prevails from manufacturers, but their purchases are confined to small parcels to supply immediate requirements. Most of the trade are willing sellers at our quotations, which are maintained more by the meagre supply than from any other cause. The receipts from the tanneries continue moderate, footing up for the week 43,000 Sides, and are about equaled by the sales. Oak Sole—The market for this description is unchanged, the only demand being for prime parcels, which command full rates. For Rough Upper the demand is meagre." We quote Sole: Oak Slaughter and salted, good Light, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Middle, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Heavy, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 43c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 49c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, bellies cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 36c.@37c; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 32c.@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 30c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 21c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 30c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle and Heavy, 37c.@44c., cash ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in request, including New-Orleans at 95c.@$1 10; Porto Rico at 40c.@75c.; Cuba at 34c.@50c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in more demand, including Spirits of Turpentine at 90c.@92½c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $7@$7 25; Resin at $4 37½@$15 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $2 50@$3 87½ ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet but steady, including Crude Whale at $1 37½@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50@$1 53; Crude Sperm at $2 40; Unbleached do. at $2 55@$2 60; Lard Oil at $1 75@$1 85; Red Oil at 85c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 38@$1 40 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is dull and heavy, at 28c.@29c. for Crude; 44c.@46c. for Refined in bond, and 62c.@65c. for do. free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less request, and tending downward. Sales since our last 5,500 bbls., in lots, at $27 87½@$28 12½ for new Mess, closing at $28, regular; $28 for small lots one year old Mess; $25 for old Prime Mess, $26 50 for new do.: and $2$28 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 2,850 bbls. New Mess, March, April and May delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at $28 25@$28 50 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 11¼c.@12¼c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 400 pkgs. Bacon continues in limited request, including Cumberland Cut at 15¼c.@15½c.; Short Rib at 16¼c.@16¾c.; Long Ribbed, 15¼c.@15½c.; Long Clear at 15½c.@15¾c.; Short Clear at 16c.@17c.; Long Cut Hams at 16½c.@17¼c. ℔ lb.; sales 200 boxes. Dressed Hogs are dull and heavy at 12¾c.@13c. for Western, and 13¼c.@13¾c. for City, ℔ lb. Lard is depressed and lower; sales 900 tcs. and bbls. at 16¼c.@18¾c., and 1,500 bbls. for March and April delivery, sellers' option, at 18⅞c.@19c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in moderate request at $16@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for New Extra do.; sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet and nominal. Beef Hams are at $40@$41. ℔ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Butter is in fair demand at 38c.@53c. for poor to prime, 55c.@60c. for fancy State, and 25c.@42c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in request and steady at 16c.@23c. ℔ lb.

SKINS.—Deer are quiet and depressed in view of the large and accumulating supplies available. We quote (nominally); Honduras, 65c.; San Juan, 60c.@62c.; Bolivar, 40c.@42½c.; Sisal, 55c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.; Chagres, 65c.; Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 50c.; Para, 57½@60c. in gold, ℔ lb. Goat have been in moderate request; sales of 71 bales Payta, and 30 bales Tampico on private terms. We quote: Tampico, 55c.@60c.; Matamoras, 52½c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.; Buenos Ayres, 46c.@50c.; Payta, 45c.@47½c.; Curaçoa, 45c.@50c.; Cape, 40c. in gold, ℔ lb.; Madras, 75c.@80c. each.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 35,000 lbs. at 17¼c.@18¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 85,000 lbs. at 12c.@12¼c. and 41,000 lbs. Grease at 11¾c.@13c.

WHISKY—Is dull and heavy at $2 28@$2 29 ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in Wool during the past month, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING notice thus: The Wool market has continued as dull and depressed during the past month as it was in January. Domestic Fleece has been selling at somewhat easier rates to a moderate extent. Long staples fleece sold at former prices to the Delaine Mills, and nearly all of it was disposed of. Domestic Pulled Wools have declined from 2c. to 5c. The finer grades less than the lower ones, and Western Pulled is not looked after, and is accumulating in stock. California and Texas Wools have been in less request. The prices are nominal, and supply increasing. Canada Long Combing Fleece has advanced in price, and been sold as high as 85c., and there is none left in market. Mexican Wool is in light stock and at about the same valuations as before, but much less inquired for. Foreign Fine Wools, such as Mestizo and Cape, have continued in moderate demand, and at slightly reduced rates. The arrivals of Mestizo this season are earlier than in former years, and the quantity expected is represented to be larger, yet by no means too heavy, considering the light imports of Cape, and the smaller quantities from other quarters. Foreign medium Wool remains neglected, notwithstanding the very light stock, and there is no new supply worth noticing. Foreign low Wools have been in better request at firm rates, principally the long white kinds for worsted. The accounts from the European markets represent the demand as good at very firm prices, and the fine qualities, like Cape and Mestizo, were even higher. The stocks, however, are lighter than in former years at the same period. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1862, were 88,801 bales. 37,347,513 lbs.; 1863, 108,841 bales, 48,881,361 lbs.; 1864, 115,800 bales, 52,729,038 lbs.; 1865, 59,391 bales, 33,554,849 lbs.; for the month ending Jan. 17, 1866, 3,585 bales, 2,143,814 lbs.; month ending Feb. 24, 1866, 6,742 bales, 3,447,015 lbs.

Prices, Current for Domestic Wool in New-York, March 3, 1866.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece	65@70
Saxony fleece	58@60
Full blood fleece	
and ¾ blood fleece	50@55
Native and ¼ fleece	
Common fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	75@80
Saxony fleece	66@72
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	55@62
Native and ¼ fleece	
Common fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	57@62
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	50@55
Native and ¼ fleece	
Common fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	53@63
Unwashed fleeces	35@43
Southern unwashed fleece	30@40
Southern unwashed fleece burry	20@24
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece	25@35
Unwashed fleece burry	16@23
California.	
Washed fleece	46@62
Unwashed fleece, fine	25@42
Unwashed fleece, medium	
Unwashed fleece, coarse	20@28
Unwashed burry, coarse	14@22
Pulled fine	45@57
Pulled medium	40@43
Pulled common	32@36
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	60@65
New-York City, super	55@58
New-York City, No. 1	42@47
New-York City, No. 2	14@17
Country, extra	65@70
Country, super	58@60
Country, No. 1	46@52
Country No. 2	18@20
Lambs	45@55
Western limed pulled	35@42
Southern limed pulled	33@37
Tub washed	60@70

FREIGHTS.—For Liverpool, the engagements included, by steamer, 400 bales Cotton at 7-16d. ℔ lb. For Bremen, by steamer, 500 bales Cotton at 1½c. ℔ lb. For Cette, a vessel with heavy pipe staves at $40

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Railroad Imbroglio in Pennsylvania—The British Monopolists Estopped.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1866.

The case of the Philadelphia and Erie and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies against the Atlantic and Great Western, the Western Central and the Catawissa Railroad Companies, was decided yesterday by Justice READ, of the Supreme Court, sitting in equity—all the chief points at issue being determined against the defendants, and effectually estopping their operations looking to the opening of a new and more direct route from New-York to the West, through the interior of Pennsylvania. From the magnitude of the interests involved, the case was one of the most important ever brought before the Courts of this country. The most eminent counsel were engaged in it—the defendants being represented by Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, formerly Attorney-General of the United States; Hon. Robert J. Walker, Hon. Gaylord Church, of Meadville; Hon. F. W. Hughes, of Pottsville; Hon. Alexander Henry, Hon. William A. Porter, George M. Wharton, George W. Biddle, Wm. H. Drayton, and Franklin O. Gowen, Esqs., while Messrs. Theodore Cuyler and Charles Gibbons appeared for the complainants. Seldom has any case, in any of our courts, enlisted more legal ability. The argument occupied eight days, and now Justice READ has added to the prominence of the case, and made it a leading one in railroad jurisprudence by a decision remarkable for research and learning, and a clear and comprehensive exposition of railroad law. As is well known the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, which is the principal party in these proceedings, extends from Salamanca, on the New-York and Erie road, southwesterly across Pennsylvania to Dayton, Ohio, where it connects with the Dayton and Cincinnati road, and at Cincinnati joins the Ohio and Mississippi road, forming, with the New-York and Erie road, a broad gauge road from New-York to St. Louis. It has also a branch road 32 miles in length from Meadville to Franklin and Oil City, the Centre of the Pennsylvania oil region, and another branch is in course of construction from Salamanca to Buffalo. The road is an English enterprise, and its principal promoters, on a visit to this country last Fall, failing to obtain from the New-York and Erie road such terms as they desired for a continuance of their traffic over that road, resolved upon a new route through Pennsylvania, from Franklin and Oil City eastward, Sir MORTON PETO, Hon. R. J. WALKER and Mr. T. W. KINNAIRD being appointed Commissioners to conduct the necessary negotiations to that end. Sir MORTON PETO, President of the Board of Control of the Company, returned to England, leaving Messrs. WALKER and KINNAIRD fully authorized to act in his behalf. They at once set to work, first leasing the Morris and Essex Railroad of New-Jersey, extending from Hoboken to the Delaware River, near Easton, and next the Catawissa road, running from Tamaqua in the Schuylkill coal region west to Milton, on the west branch of the Susquehanna. This left a gap of about 40 miles between Tamaqua and the Delaware; while to the west, between Milton and Franklin, there were some 220 miles of new road to be constructed to reach the Franklin branch of the Company. To cover this space, the charters of the Western Central Railroad Company and the Liniesburgh and Spruce Creek Railroad Company, neither of which had been organized, were purchased. At the same time, Sir MORTON PETO, in London, entered into negotiations with the owners of the Philadelphia and Reading road, by which that road was to be made a branch to Philadelphia, and the East Pennsylvania road, under the control of the Reading, with some 25 or 30 miles of new road to be constructed by the latter Company, the connecting link between the Reading road at Port Clinton, and the Morris and Essex road at Easton.

The Atlantic and Great Western road intersects and crosses the Philadelphia and Erie road at Corry, 37 miles east of Erie, and 238 miles west of Milton, where the Catawissa Road connects with the Philadelphia and Erie, the gauge of the Atlantic and Great Western being six feet and that of the Philadelphia and Erie four feet eight and a half inches. The lease of the Catawissa Road by the Atlantic and Great Western Company was alleged to be made under the authority of certain acts of Assembly authorizing companies owning connecting roads, or roads that may be connected by intervening railroads, to enter into contracts and leases for their management, and its legality was made dependent on the question whether the intersection of the Atlantic and Great Western with the Philadelphia and Erie Road at Corry formed such a "connection" as the law contemplated. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which is also the lessee of the Philadelphia and Erie Road, deeming the projects of the Atlantic and Great Western Company prejudicial to the interests of these roads as well as the interests of the State, and at the same time subversive of law, immediately upon the announcement of the Catawissa lease in November last, made application to the Supreme Court in equity for an injunction to restrain these proceedings, the ground being the illegality of such contract for the reasons above stated, and the invalidity of the consolidation of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio interest of the Atlantic and Great Western Company into one corporation—the Catawissa lease having been executed to the consolidated company. The Pennsylvania Company, as the lessees of the Philadelphia and Erie Road, also had a contract with the Catawissa Company for an interchange of business, which they alleged the lease of the latter road to the Atlantic and Great Western violated and rendered void. At this time, moreover, the connection of the Philadelphia and Reading Road with the projects of the Atlantic and Great Western was only matter of surmise. The scheme, as explicitly set forth in the Catawissa lease, was to form a great through route by a broad gauge road from the West to New-York, and as such encountered much opposition from various interests likely thereby to be affected. After various delays in consequence of the defendants not being prepared, the case was fixed for argument on the 11th of January, and it was then only that the Reading contract came to light, having been executed on the 10th, and evidently prepared with a view to obviate objections to the scheme as previously presented. By this contract a through line West of narrow gauge road was provided for, as well as a broad gauge, and Philadelphia was to be made the chief Eastern terminus, the contracting parties (the Reading and the Atlantic and Great Western Companies) stipulating to contribute half the amount required to establish a steam line from Philadelphia to Europe.

The case was very elaborately argued on both sides, and never, perhaps, was both English and American railroad law and railroad decisions more carefully and industriously searched by contending counsel. The decision of Justice READ also evinces great care and the most laborious research. He examines minutely the railroad and improvement systems of England and the United States from their inception, going at great detail into the question of gauge, and holding that a break of gauge is an evil, and that companies adopting a gauge differing from that in general use, hold an aggressive attitude toward all other roads, which can only intersect and not connect with them. The Atlantic and Great Western does not connect with the Philadelphia and Erie at Corry within the meaning of the law and its contract with the Catawissa road is therefore null and void and without legal authority. He also holds the alleged consolidation of the various interests of the Atlantic and Great Western Company to be invalid, the acts of New-York and Ohio authorizing such consolidation being special acts, and not in compliance with the requirements of the act passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania; for which cause the Attorney-General of the State has refused to file the certificate of such consolidation, so that the consolidated company has no existence in Pennsylvania, and no authority to enter into any contract. The Reading contract goes overboard with the Catawissa, Justice READ dismissing it with the remark that it has two singular features—one, a stipulation to build roads and bridges for which the Company has no authority by law, and the other to make subscriptions for objects not contemplated by the Pennsylvania charters of either of the contracting railroads. The previously existing contract between the Catawissa and the Philadelphia and Erie Roads he does not touch, and it accordingly remains in force, subject to a reference to arbitrators, or to be terminated on proper notice from either party.

The decision is very generally regarded as embodying the views of a majority of the Court, and there will probably be no appeal to a full bench. The effect will be to confine the operations of the Atlantic and Great Western Company to roads already under their control, particularly in Pennsylvania, and in some measure check the combination of American and Canadian lines, by which Sir MORTON PETO and his associates have hoped to obtain the control of the inland carrying trade of the Northern States. It is by no means improbable, moreover, that the bond and share holders of the Company, on a closer scrutiny of the whole case, will thank Justice REED for his timely interposition. The roads of the Company have cost from 20 to 50 per cent. more per mile than any other roads in the country, and according to all accounts from London, very high rates of interest are being paid for money raised upon its bonds. The thirty million dollars now being raised is for other objects than the WALKER and KINNARD project of a route through Pennsylvania. That, had not Justice READ interposed, would have demanded thirty millions more, making a total of ninety millions; and even English money-lenders would be likely to scrutinize the probable resources of any railroad corporation before investing so largely in its bonds. The difficulty with the Atlantic and Great Western Company is that many of its expenditures will not bear scrutiny, and here is the cause of all its financial difficulties. Messrs. WALKER and KINNARD have held out that there is no end to the money of these English capitalists, and in accordance with this idea they leased the Catawissa Road, which cost about two and a half millions, on a basis of over six millions, paying $1,000 per day for the use of a road that never in its whole history averaged $200 per day.

But there is another view of this case that must ultimately reach the minds of London money-lenders, however they may have been deceived as to the value of railway property in this country by the large earnings of a few roads during the last four years. Even were another trunk line to the West required, would it pay to construct it at the present time, and at the present high prices of labor and materials, and what would be the chances of such a road as a competitor with other and more economically constructed roads, with their lateral roads established and their local trade fully developed? The trade of the last five years between the West and the East has been unnatural and cannot continue. Already much of the surplus produce of the West is seeking its old channels of water communication, and the earnings of the trunk lines to the East will, in all probability for some years to come, be sensibly diminished. For months past much of the rolling stock of the trunk lines has been standing rusting upon their sidings waiting for trade that does not come forward. Again, if during the war, with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad closed, the other trunk lines, with the New-York Canal, were at all able to accommodate the trade forced upon them, besides meeting the constant demands of the Government upon their transportation facilities, where will be found the necessity for another competing road when trade shall have resumed its natural position?

Hon. R. J. WALKER, as one of the counsel of the Atlantic and Great Western Company, gave us to understand in the course of his argument in the case, how they propose to raise money to complete the work in hand and carry through their contemplated new roads. The bonds they are now issuing, and which they offer at 70, (some having been sold at 60, and others hypothecated at 40,) bear seven per cent. interest payable in gold. But even should they be able to realize on such bonds their par in American currency, a road built and equipped on money so raised, and at the present prices of labor and materials, would be required to earn a net profit of from 14 to 18 per cent. on its real value in ordinary times as a competing road, in order to enable it to meet its engagements with the holders of its bonds, which is very greatly in excess of anything in the way of railway profits ever realized in this country, large as our railway earnings have appeared under the influence of an inflated currency. Moreover, if such a result is at all attainable by a new trunk line, how extraordinarily profitable must become, and how formidable as competitors, our existing and more economically constructed lines.

The judicial determination of the invalidity of the consolidation of the Atlantic and Great Western Company will doubtless affect injuriously the thirty millions of bonds now being issued in London in the name of the consolidated Company; but it is probable that but a small amount of these securities have yet found their way into the hands of the public, so that there is no reason to apprehend a panic from that cause that will be likely permanently to impair the Company's credit. It must, however, and should provoke inquiry; and if, after careful examination, English money-lenders cannot understand the true position of railway property in the United States, we shall have no more sympathy for their losses than we have for their losses in blockade-running.

SENTINEL.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL.

Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers—Gratifying Position of the Institution—Generous Donation—Contemplated Extension of the Structure in Lexington-avenue.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital took place on Thursday morning at the Institution in Lexington-avenue. The Chair was occupied by Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH, and addresses were delivered by that gentleman, and by Rev. Dr. WASHBURNE and Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS. The Secretary's report was read by Dr. ELLIOTT, and the Treasurer's by Mrs. SALTUS, from which documents it was shown that the institution was in a highly flourishing condition.

SECRETARY'S REPORT—SUMMARY.

Women admitted for confinement	40
Women admitted with children	117
Children admitted	324
Children born in the Institution	29
Total	510

Situations as wet nurses were provided for 48 women.

Present number of inmates—women	90
Present number of inmates—children	177
Present number of inmates—employes	26
Total	293

This report acknowledges with gratitude a third donation of $5,000 from the estate of Mr. JOHN ROSE, which came opportunely to pay some heavy bills incurred for repairs, saving the managers from drawing upon the fund now amounting to $20,000.

The report of the Treasurer shows:

Cr. — Balance on hand March 1, 1865		$1 87
House income		8,309 69
Subscriptions		1,771 00
Donations		4,438 02
Sale of U. S. Certificates		7,000 00
Interest on U. S. Bonds		1,535 40
Appropriation State of New-York		915 03
Common Council New-York City		1,000 00
Proceeds Grand Charity Ball 1865		9,601 51
Donation from estate of Chauncey Rose, deceased		5,000 00
Incidental receipts		32 39
Total		$39,604 91
Dr. — Wages paid to Feb. 1, '66	$2,384 14	
Bills certified by Committee on Supplies	24,335 16	
Investments	12,393 75	
Incidentals	482 35—	39,595 40
Balance on hand		9 51
Total		$39,604 91

CHARITY BALL OF 1866.

Return made since the Treasurer's report:	
Total receipts	$15,078 50
Less expenses	3,182 25
Nett proceeds	$11,896 25

In addition to this large amount from the Charity Ball, there was received from the exhibition of HUNTINGTON'S picture of WASHINGTON'S "Reception Day," the sum of $445 75, through the kindness of A. T. STEWART, and also the sum of $1,100, the proceeds of the exhibition of BIERSTADT'S "Rocky Mountains" at the Somerville Art Gallery.

Letters were read from Bishop POTTER and Rev. Dr. VINTON, regretting that previous engagements prevented their being present at the meeting.

It was proposed by Dr. ELLIOTT, who spoke in the most complimentary terms of the Directress, Mrs. DUBOIS, and of the retiring Secretary, Mrs. BARLOW, and of the lady managers generally, to initiate at once a subscription list to raise the sum of $25,000 necessary to build a connection between the two buildings now in existence; this connection to include a large refectory and chapel. Dr. ELLIOTT promised himself to raise the sum of $500 toward this object, and was followed by Dr. COTTON SMITH with a like pledge.

The following officers and Board of Managers for 1866 were then approved of:

Mrs. CORNELIUS DUBOIS, First Directress.
Mrs. T. C. DOREMUS, Second Directresg.
Mrs. CHAS. HECKSHER, Third Directress.
Mrs. FRANCIS H. SALTUS, Treasurer.
Mrs. FORSYTH, Secretary.

Managers.—Mrs. Anthon, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. H. Averill, Mrs. Jas. Brooks, Mrs. William Bruce, Mrs. Samuel Barlow, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. W. C. Colhoun, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. H. Delafield, Mrs. Charles P. Daly, Mrs. Jas. L. Graham, Jr., Mrs. Jaudon, Mrs. Fremont, Mrs. Lorenzo Draper, Mrs. Welles, Mrs. Tillinghast, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. H. A. Taylor, Mrs. Gurney, Mrs. Cornelius Dubois, Mrs. George A. Lathrop, Mrs. Edwin Ludlow, Mrs. Lennard, Mrs. Alex. B. Mott, Mrs. George A. Peters, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Sorchan, Mrs. G. W. Sloughton, Mrs. Tighe, Mrs. G. Townsend, Mrs. George A. Titus, Mrs. Wm. Tracy, Mrs. Joel Wolfe.

Benediction was then said by Rev. Dr. SMITH, and the business of the day concluded.

REVIVAL AT THE SIXTEENTH-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.

Sixteen Converts Baptised Yesterday, and Fifty-nine During the Past Month.

Since the first of January last a religious revival has been in progress among the members of the congregation of the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church; and the increasing number of the attendants at the services, and of those who are received into the church, are witnesses of the energy and eloquence of the Pastor, Rev. W. S. MIKELS. Yesterday the services of the day were highly interesting, and the religious enthusiasm of the congregation was apparent.

After the preliminary reading of the sacred Scriptures, and singing by the juvenile choir, under the direction of Prof. ELDER, Dr. MIKELS proceeded to deliver the sermon of the day, taking for his text the 9th verse of the thirty-fifth Psalm. The object of the discourse was to show the causes of rejoicing which all men have in the possession of religious truths; on the accessibility of these truths, and of salvation to the believer; of the conditions under which this salvation could be attained, and of the purity of thought and beatitude of spirit that a firm conviction in, and the desire to profit by, the salvation of God, impart, and of the importance to man, civilly as well as spiritually, in his social relations as in his divine ones, that his mind should be at rest—his spirit free from doubtings. These features formed the basis of an effective sermon, as shown by the impression made upon the congregation.

When the sermon was concluded, as it had been announced, the ceremony of baptism, after the manner of the sect, was performed on sixteen members of the congregation—eleven ladies and five gentlemen. The reading-desk was wheeled backward, disclosing underneath the font or cistern in which the ceremony was to be performed. This font—ten feet by five in dimensions, and about five feet deep—was about three-fourths filled with water, which was approached by steps leading from the floor above. Dr. MIKELS, who had retired after the sermon, now came forward to the verge of the basin, appropriately dressed for the immersion, and there explained the theory of this mode of baptism. Having done this he stepped down into the water. The young lady first baptized was then conducted, also appropriately dressed, for submersion, to the steps by an elder of the congregation, and thence taken by the hand into the water by the Pastor. Thus standing, the profession of faith was made and the lady completely immersed, ending the brief ceremony. The baptised then retired to the robing-room, and in like fashion was followed by the other actors in the sacred ceremony. The sixteen baptized yesterday make the number of participants of the ceremony during the last month fifty-nine.

At the afternoon services communion was given, and sixty-five new members were received into the church.

POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

At a late hour on Saturday night, two brothers named JOHN COOLEY and JAMES COOLEY, and JOHN KELLY, were ejected from the drinking saloon, at No. 39 Market-street, by the proprietor, because they were acting in a disorderly and abusive manner. When they reached the sidewalk, harsh words passed between the men, when Officer WM. B. NIXON, of the Seventh Precinct, requested them to move and go home. They declined to comply with this reasonable request, and struck the officer with their fists, knocking him down. After doing this, it is alleged that JOHN COOLEY picked up the officer's service club, which had fallen from his grasp, and struck him several severe blows on the head, face and body, injuring him severely. The patrolman gave an alarm, when other officers ran up and arrested the three assailants, conducting them to the station-house. On being arraigned before the Court yesterday morning, the accused were committed for trial at the General Sessions, in default of $2,000 bail each. Officer NIXON's injuries are so severe that he will be unable to perform active duty for some days. The accused are all laborers, and reside in Madison-street.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Officer MANDLING, of the Fourth Precinct, while patrolling his post at an early hour yesterday morning, arrested WM. BURKE and DANIEL O'KEEFE, whom he saw emerging from the premises No. 34 Madison-street, occupied by MICHAEL RYAN as a liquor-store. A subsequent examination proved that a burglarious entry had been effected with false keys, and $3 in fractional currency abstracted from the till. On being brought before the Court yesterday, the prisoners were charged with having broken into RYAN's premises, and were committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.

During Saturday night the apartments of Mrs. MARY ANN LYONS, on the second floor of No. 111½ West Twenty-fourth-street, were burglariously entered by means of skeleton keys, and a quantity of ladies' wearing apparel, valued at $69, was carried off. As the thieves emerged from the premises into the street they were observed by Officers DOYLE and BAKER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who pursued and arrested them. On reaching the Station-house the prisoners gave their names as FRANCIS WALL and WM. GOODMAN, the first aged 21 and the other 20 years of age. When searched a number of skeleton keys and a lancet were found on their persons. In the hallway of the premises entered was found a portion of the stolen property. The accused were identified by one of the inmates of the house, who saw them in one of the rooms and gave an alarm, causing their hurried retreat and ultimate arrest. Both the accused were held for trial without bail.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET.—About 7 o'clock on Saturday evening a fire was discovered on the fifth floor of premises No. 328 Pearl-street, occupied as a tenement building by some twenty-six families. The flames originated from a defect in a chimney flue. The building, owned by A. BLOODGOOD, is damaged to the extent of $1,500—insured. JOHN ORGANJOOCUPIED the first floor as a liquor-store, and his family reside on the second floor. Loss $400. Insured for $1,200 in the Astor Insurance Company. The other portions of the premises was slightly damaged by water.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.—A meeting of the citizens and gas consumers of the City of New-York will be held at No. 813 Broadway, this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Gas Consumers' Protective Association, to coöperate with gas consumers and associations in other parts of the State, in promoting the passage of the act now before the Legislature, for the better regulation of gas companies.

LAW REPORTS

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 791, 445, 463, 501, 1383, 953, 957, 969, 971, 973, 975, 985, 991, 995, 1007, 1013, 1017, 1019, 1023, 1031. *Part II.*—Nos. 660, 334, 1158, 886, 1194, 1196, 1202, 724, 170, 620, 994, 714, 916, 308, 216, 982, 666, 1112, 1236, 1118. *Part III.*—Nos. 696, 158, 332, 680, 421, 544, 930, 619, 931, 938, 939, 860, 872, 922, 742, 746, 812, 978, 998, 862.

SPECIAL TERM SUPREME COURT—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Demurrers—Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 169.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Held by Justice GARVIN.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 436, 1589, 1743, 980½, 1795, 1351, 5037, 491, 1765, 1903, 1779, 1513, 1475, 5417, 2223. *Part II.*—Held by Justice MONELL—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 2502, 2462, 2342, 2554, 2556, 2408, 2338, 2428, 2034, 1452, 2488, 2026, 2188, 232.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Held by Judge DALY—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 1398, 1807, 405, 1328, 1305, 928, 1332, 805, 1050, 1329, 102, 1378, 1144, 1053, 1341. *Part II.*—Held by Judge BRADY.—Nos. 1385, 1146, 1427, 838, 1437, 1438, 843, 1421, 771, 1440, 1442, 1445, 908, 1340, 1176.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Gomez Land Claim—Manner of Instituting Appeal from an Adverse Decision of the Commissioners to the District Court—Jurisdiction of this Court to Review a Decree of the District Court after a Lapse of Five Years—Will Fraud not Shown by the Record be Considered on the Appeal—Discovery of Fraud—Laches.

Vincente P. Gomez, Appellee vs. The United States, appellants.—In 1844 the Mexican Government, as alleged by claimant, made a grant upon the usual conditions, of four leagues of land in Upper California, called the Panocha Grande, to Vincente Gomez. The war supervening, as claimed, he was prevented from complying with the terms of the grant, improving, &c. The war ending and California being ceded to the Federal Government, Gomez went before the Commissioners appointed under the act of 1851, to ascertain and settle such land claims, where it was held that non-compliance with the conditions of the grant worked a forfeiture, and the claim was rejected, although no objection was made to the genuineness of the grant. The claimant appealed to the District Court, and pending the appeal the United States Supreme Court decided that failure to comply with the conditions of these grants did not work a forfeiture. (Fremont's case; 17 How. 542.) Thereupon the claim was confirmed; but through the alleged inadvertence of the court a formal decree was not entered at the time, but was subsequently entered *nunc pro tunc*. As the jurisdiction of the Court to entertain the appeal is questioned, in consequence of these proceedings, it is necessary to give them with some particularity.

The decree was pronounced by the Court, and minuted down in open Court at the June Term, 1857. Afterward, at the December Term of the Court, 1858, a decree was formally signed and ordered to be entered by the Court *nunc pro tunc*, as of the date in June, 1857, when pronounced. At the regular term of the Court for 1857—March 15, 1858—the Acting United States District-Attorney moved for leave to take an appeal in the case, with others, but subsequently the motion was withdrawn. No appeal was afterward taken to the decree until the 25th of August, 1862, when, at the June Term of the Court, the Court ordered, on motion of the then District-Attorney, that an appeal be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, from the decision and decree confirming the claim. This term of the Court was held at Monterey. At a subsequent Special Term of the Court, held at Los Angeles, in October, 1862, it appears that the District-Attorney filed a paper with the clerk, in which he refers to the order for an appeal of Aug. 25, 1862, and states that, as the claimant was desirous of moving the Court to set aside this order, it had been stipulated and agreed that the transcript should be withheld and all proceedings stayed until the next term of the Court, to be held at Monterey, so as to give the claimant an opportunity to make such motion.

In November, 1862, respondent's counsel gave notice to the District-Attorney that at the next December Term of the Court he should move to set aside the order granting an appeal. This motion was heard subsequently, and on the 4th of December it was ordered by the Court that the order allowing the appeal be vacated, and that the motion for leave to take an appeal, made by the District-Attorney, be denied. No citation was ever signed by the Judge, or issued or served upon the respondent. No transcript was sent up and filed in this Court until the 24th of February, 1864.

On this state of facts the respondent denies the jurisdiction of the Court to entertain the appeal; first, because the appeal was not taken within five years from the date of the decree; second, because there was no citation; third, because the appeal was not entered at the term of this Court next succeeding the appeal; fourth, because the pretended appeal, by virtue of which this entry was made, lost all its legal effect by reason of the subsequent proceedings in the District Court on the part of the United States District-Attorney; fifth, because the decree appealed from was not a final decree. These points of objection were elaborated at great length.

The points of appeal are, that the claim is invalid and should be rejected, because no grant was ever issued to the appellee by the Governor of Upper California, as alleged; that the parol testimony offered to show that the loss of the grant is destitute of force, and incompetent to establish the existence or loss of the pretended grant; that the claimant did no act whatever in pursuance of the purpose of the colonization laws of Mexico, not improving the land, nor going upon it, nor even seeing it; that there is no archive evidence of the pretended grant; it is recorded in no book, it is mentioned in no index. The apparent forgery, malpractice and attempts to stifle

investigation, which mark the history of the case, amount to full proof of the conviction of the claimant that the claim is spurious.

To these charges of fraud the claimant responds, that it is incompetent for this Court to consider the question of fraud in the present posture of the case, and so far as it may enter into the question of whether the District Court had jurisdiction. If it is claimed by the appellant that the District Court never had jurisdiction because of fraud, and that therefore the decree is invalid or void, it is possible that, to this extent, the question of fraud is an open one; otherwise, not. The only evidence in the case to support the assertion that the decree never had any legal validity is an affidavit that there never was any genuine petition addressed to the District Court, and that, therefore, the jurisdiction of the Court never rightly attached. The answer is that the presentment of such a petition is not an essential condition to the exercise of jurisdiction by the District Court. Under the act of 1851 a petition would seem to be necessary, for by that act it is provided that when a claim is rejected by the Commissioners, the claimant may present a "petition" to the District Court in the district where the land is situated, praying the Court to review the decision of the Commissioners. But the act of 1852 requires the Commissioners, where the decision is adverse to the claimant, in all cases, to cause a certified transcript to be prepared of the proceedings and decision, and of the papers and evidence on which the same are founded, which transcript, when filed with the Clerk of the proper District Court, shall, *ipso facto*, operate as an appeal for the party against whom the decision shall be rendered. It is the performance of this duty by the Commissioners which gives the Court jurisdiction, and whether the petition was a genuine document or not was immaterial.

Nor is it competent for this Court to consider the question whether or not the decree ought to be avoided because of the circumstances which took place in the subsequent proceedings of the District Court in the case. In the first place, these subsequent proceedings were irregular and extra-judicial, and should form no part of the record in the case. The jurisdiction of the Court, if this decree were final, was exhausted at the time when the decree, in open Court, and in the presence of both parties, was signed and entered upon the record. Whether the parties were honestly represented or not does not affect the question of jurisdiction. The decree was a finality, and after the lapse of a term, could not be reached by any power which the Court had as incident to the jurisdiction which it had acquired by virtue of its original proceedings. If the decree were tainted with fraud, and therefore to be condemned, the proper way to do it was to institute new proceedings by petition for a bill of review, in which the charge of fraud should be distinctly made, and the opportunity given to the respondent to make a distinct denial, so that the issue should be distinctly raised and presented to the Court. Secondly, the validity of the decree of the District Court is to be tested by the allegations and proofs as they stood at the time the decree was made. The Court should confine itself to the merits of the decree as the case presented itself when the decree was rendered. We cannot, under this appeal, go into a matter which occurred subsequent to the decree, and which would be the proper subject for consideration in a petition for a bill of review. So much of the record as relates to the proceedings which took place in the District Court on the motion to set aside the original decree, should be disregarded as inadmissible and irrelevant. Everything should be excluded from the record which describes or relates to matters that took place after the decree appealed from, except what pertains to the question whether an appeal was properly taken.

In chancery, from the earliest history, no paper not before the court below can be read on the hearing of an appeal, and the act of Congress of March, 1803, expressly prohibits the introduction of any evidence in this Court on the hearing of an appeal, except in admiralty and prize cases.

Besides, it appears in this case that the land claimed is now owned by one McGarrahan, who purchased it in December, 1857, after the decree of confirmation, and who had no suspicions that there was anything fraudulent in the judicial proceedings by which the title was confirmed. He stands here, therefore, as an innocent purchaser, without notice; and if the true date of the decree confirming the title of his grantor is June 5, 1857, then the case in the District Court must be regarded as finished before the purchase, and McGarrahan is not within the rule that *lis pendens* is a general notice of equity to all the world. After a decree, final in its nature, there remains no *lis pendens*.

Under these circumstances, McGarrahan must be regarded as an innocent purchaser, without notice; but if it is held otherwise, and that he is subject to the equities which existed in favor of the United States at the time of his purchase, those equities have lost much of their force by reason of the laches and want of diligence on the part of the United States authorities, which has been shown by a recitation of the record.

E. L. Goold for United States, appellant; Caleb Cushing and E. F. Stowe for claimant.

Construction of Charter Party—Lien for Freight—The Acceptance of a Note for the Freight Held to be a Waiver of the Lien.

Edmund Kimball vs. *Alexander Duncan et al.*—The bill in this case was filed to enforce a lien against a part of the cargo of the ship *Anna Kimball*, brought in her from Calcutta to Boston, for the payment of a balance alleged to be due upon a charter of said ship, made between the owner and Messrs. G. T. & W. P. Lyman.

The answer of defendants denies that by the terms of the charter party the ship-owner had any lien upon the merchandise laden on board for the payment of the portion of charter money claimed, and alleges a payment on account thereof, by the Messrs. Lyman, of $10,000, in notes at six months, and that if those notes may not be considered as payment, yet their receipt by libelant amounted to a waiver of any lien, even if any existed under the charter. The Lymans subsequently failed, and their notes proving worthless, this bill was filed to make the cargo liable.

The District Court for Massachusetts upon the trial found that there was no lien, their notes having been received in payment, and dismissed the libel. Appeal was taken to the Circuit, where the Court were of opinion that the notes were not given or received in payment, but as an accommodation to the libelant, and having been tendered at the trial and a surrender offered, the libelant was entitled to recover the balance of the charter money claimed, and reversed the decree of the District Court.

The case was then brought here, the appellants contending that by a recent decision of this Court "a charter party is an informal instrument as often as otherwise, having inaccurate clauses, and that on this account they must have a liberal construction, such as mercantile contracts usually receive, in furtherance of the real intention of the parties and the usage of trade," and that by such a construction of the charter party in this case, and in the light of the further language of the same opinion, to the effect that a lien of a ship-owner may be considered as waived "without express words to that effect, if there are stipulations in the charter party inconsistent with the exercise of the lien, or where it can be fairly inferred that the owner meant to trust to the personal responsibility of the charterer," it would be found that there was no lien intended by the charter party in this case; that the subsequent insolvency of the charterer could not create a lien, nor restore a lien once waived or lost; that these notes must be considered as an advance on account of the charter, and that such an advance displaces the lien.

The respondents replied that there is always a strong presumption that the owner of a vessel does not intend to relinquish his lien; that the provision in the charter, "the balance of charter payable one-half in five and one-half in ten days after discharge of homeward cargo," was not inconsistent with an intention to retain and exercise a lien; that the test was whether the owner can be required to deliver the cargo before the consignee can be required to pay freight; that the bills of lading which the claimants took from the Messrs. Lyman, which were their security, contained the clause, "he or they paying freight for goods as per charter party;" that both the charterers and the consignees (the claimants) knew that the charter gave a lien for freight, and intended by that provision to bring the bills of lading within the provisions of the charter.

The Court (per FIELD, J.) affirmed the decree of the Circuit reversing the decree of the District Court.

D. Thaxter for appellants; B. R. Curtis for appellee.

The March Term of the Law Courts.

The calendars of the Civil Courts for this month are unusually heavy, and there are many causes of much public interest which stand foremost on the lists for trial. Whether they will be tried or not, is another question, and one which cannot be foretold a day in advance by Judge, Juror, Attorney, party litigant nor even by a reporter.

The following are the State and City Courts that will be in session for the trial of civil actions: Three Supreme Court Circuits, two parts of the Superior Court, two of the Common Pleas and two of the Marine Court,—nine in all—at each one of which jurors will be required to attend for the trial of issues of fact. There will also be a General Term of the Superior Court, a Special Term of the Superior Court, a Special Term of the Supreme Court, and a Special Term of the Common Pleas. Also a Judge will sit during the month at Chambers in each of the three Courts last named for the transaction of *ex parte* business, the hearing of non-enumerated motions, &c.

Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND is advertised to hold Part I. of the Circuit, but owing to the fact that the important trial of the matters connected with the American Bank Note Company is not concluded, it is probable that some other Justice will take his place during the first week of the term. Mr. Justice FOSTER, of the Oswego District, will hold Part II. of the Circuit for the first ten days, when he will be relieved by Justice INGRAHAM. Circuit Part III., at No. 73 Duane-street, will be held by a Justice from another district; but at a late hour on Saturday it was not known in the best informed circles around the City Hall who the Justice to hold this part would be. Justice BARNARD will sit at Chambers at least during the first half of the month.

The Superior Court, Trial Term, Part I. will be held by Justice GARVIN; Part II, by Justice MONELL. There will be a General Term of this Court, held by Chief-Justice ROBERTSON and Justices MCCUNN and JONES. Mr. Justice BARBOUR will preside at Special Term and Chambers.

In the Common Pleas, First Judge DALY will hold Part I. for the trial of issues of fact, at which jurors will be required to attend, and actions of a similar character will be tried in Part II. before Judge BRADY. Judge CARDOZO will sit at Special Term for the hearing of issues of law, motions, and the transaction of Chamber business generally. The calendar of causes to be tried by the Court without a Jury will be called on the fourth Monday of this month. The Judge who sits at Chambers will hold the same to and including the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the succeeding month. Fifteen cases will be placed on each calendar. No calendars will be made for Saturday. All causes marked "Off for the Term," shall have priority at the succeeding term.

The terms of the Marine Court will be held by Judge ALKER and his associates, GROSS and MAYNARD. There are over two hundred cases on the general calendar of this Court, and notwithstanding the industry of all the Judges who compose it, the number is increasing from month to month. In fact this tribunal is rapidly becoming one of the most useful for the recovery of claims on account, or damages for injuries, &c., under $500.

In the Court of General Sessions there are several murder cases on the calendar, and any number of offenders to be tried for offences of a lesser grade. We are still without a Recorder, hence City Judge RUSSEL is compelled to perform double duty.

The Attorney-General—The Morris Fire Insurance Company and Judge Barnard.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As several inaccurate statements have appeared in the public Press in regard to the proceeding instituted by the Attorney-General for the purpose of closing up the affairs of the Morris Insurance Company, which are calculated to leave the impression that my action in the premises was improper, I trust you will grant me sufficient space to state precisely what the facts are.

I obtained, at the Special Term in Albany, an order that the Morris Insurance Company show cause why it should not be dissolved, for an injunction, &c., in the usual form. Service was duly made on the Company. Acting upon the suggestion of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, who had made an examination into the affairs of the Company, and deeming it for the best interest of the public, as well as the stockholders and creditors of the same, that Mr. STANSBURY should be the receiver, I agreed with the Company that, if no resistance was made to its dissolution, Mr. STANSBURY should be appointed receiver—not doubting that the Court would direct (as it has in the many cases which have originated in the Attorney-General's office during the last ten years) the entry of an order to that effect, on the consent of the Company, and as asked for by the State authorities, as well as all other parties interested, so far as I had any knowledge.

These are the circumstances under which I applied to Judge Barnard for such order. I asked for an order appointing the receiver agreed upon by the company, and no other.

Judge BARNARD took the papers, saying that he would look them over in the course of half an hour. I left the Court and returned within the time specified. Shortly after the officer in attendance beckoned me to the rail of the Court and handed the papers to me with the usual request to enter them; that is all. Not one word passed between Mr. Beemish and myself, nor any one else in regard to the custody of the papers. Why should there? Every lawyer knows that the papers belonged to me until properly entered with the proper County Clerk, which in this case was the clerk of Albany County, that being the county in which the proceedings were commenced and in which the papers were entitled. The standing rule of the Court requires that, "When the affidavits and papers upon a non-enumerated motion, are required by law to be filed, and the order to be entered in a county other than that in which the motion is made, the clerk shall deliver to the party prevailing in the motion, unless the Court shall otherwise direct, a certified copy of the rough minutes, showing what papers were used or read, together with the affidavits and papers used or read upon such motion, with a vote of the decision thereon, or the order directed to be entered, properly certified. And it shall be the duty of the party to whom such papers are delivered, to cause the same to be filed, and the proper order entered in the proper county within ten days thereafter, or in default thereof he shall lose the benefit of the said order." (*Supreme Court, Rule* 3.)

If I was bound to file them anywhere, it was in Albany county within *ten days*. *But I was not bound to file them at all.* The rule provides the alternative to file the order within ten days, or lose the benefit of it.

After the papers had been returned to me, as above, I ascertained that the name of Mr. Stansbury had been stricken out of the order, and that of Mr. John K. Hackett, late Assistant Corporation Counsel, inserted. I then again called the attention of Judge Barnard to the fact that the proposed order was the result of the agreement between myself and the Company, and that while personally, I had no objection to Mr. Hackett, I could not in honor or good faith consent to the entry of an order dissolving the Corporation and the appointment of a receiver, contrary to the stipulation made with the Company as on that question it had the unquestionable right to be heard.

Judge Barnard declining to conform the order to the stipulation thus made, I deemed it my duty to, and did at once, discontinue the proceeding, and hence the papers were not filed. I then took such further proceedings as I believed were in accordance with the arrangement entered into, consistent with due respect to the Court, and in harmony with the best interests of all who were legitimately concerned.

In regard to the fitness of Mr. Stansbury for receiver, the papers before Judge BARNARD disclosed the fact that he had been connected with the Company only since December last, and that no blame could possibly attach to him for the mismanagement of its affairs. Indeed, it was mainly through him that its condition was made known. His fitness for the appointment no just man, fully apprised of all the circumstances, can question. He is a man of integrity, responsibility and large experience in the insurance business.

Disclaiming any intention to interfere with the prerogatives of the Court or to offend against the dignity of Judge Barnard, and having said thus much to repel unjust conclusions that might be drawn from the inaccurate reports of this matter, I shall confidently await the adjudication of the proper tribunal upon the questions legitimately involved, as well in reference to the proceedings I have conducted as those instituted thereafter in New-York in an effort to legalize the attempted appointment by Judge Barnard.

S. H. HAMMOND.

ALBANY, March 3, 1866.

TO LET.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET.—The homestead estate of the late Hon. Tristam Burges, about one mile from the City of Providence, R. I., with twenty or more acres of land of the best description for cultivating, twelve acres being laid out in fruit orchard; also abundance of land for kitchen garden or other purposes.; dwelling-house, well built and commodious; two stone stables, accommodating ten or twelve horses. Will be rented for one or more years, on reasonable terms. Address BURGES, Box No. 203 *Times* Office, or SAMUEL C. BLODGET, Providence, R. I.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF ENGLISH basement house No. 134 East 35th-st., with modern improvements, to a family without children. The best of reference required. The owner occupies the residue of the house. Rent $400 per year. To be seen from 11 to 1 and 3 to 5.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—THE owner of a shaded cottage and one acre, at Orange, N. J., hourly communication with the City, would like to let it to a small family, who would board the owner, wife and child. Also a furnished City house, for six months from 1st of May. Apply at No. 55 East 4th-st.

THE OWNER AND OCCUPANT OF A very desirable house in Brooklyn, anticipating an absence from home, contemplates renting it to some unexceptionable private family willing to board his own. No other boarders to be taken. Address HOME, No. 72 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I., a pleasant and completely furnished residence five minutes from depot; two acres of land, with fine ornamental and fruit trees, a nice carriage-house and stable, with accommodation for three horses. For particulars apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FACTORY TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, consisting of several buildings, with two dwelling-houses and about three acres of land; about four miles from the City; suitable for any light manufacturing business; heated with steam. Apply to F. L. KNEELAND, No. 76 Wall-st., corner Pearl.

BROADWAY.—SECOND FLOOR, NO. 739, 25x80, rear; three years lease, for sale cheap; exceedingly well lighted; suitable for photographers or any light business. Apply to BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st., between Nassau and William.

TO LET—MOFFAT BUILDING NO. 335 BROADWAY, corner Worth-st., front rooms on first and second floors to let; also, desirable rooms in other parts of the building. Apply to ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Room No. 6, on the premises.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—To rent, four furnished and unfurnished Winter and Summer first-class brick houses, with gas, water, baths, stables, gardens, lawn and woodland; 5 minutes of ferry. Mr. HAMILTON, No. 132 Broadway.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, A PLEASANTly located dwelling-house at Flushing, L. I. Shrubbery, fruit and ornamental trees on the place, which is retired, yet within five minutes' walk of depot. Will rent for six months at $175 per month. Apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house, &c., in the town of Yonkers, 1½ miles from Williams Bridge, and ½ mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad. Will be let for one or more years. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR-place, a suite of three offices complete, on second floor, in excellent order, with all the conveniences. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av., entrance of the Bible House.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT RYE, WESTCHESter County, a large house, barn and carriage-house, fine garden, gardener's cottage, abundance of fruit, near the depot; will let for 4 or 6 months. Apply to J. A. KENYON or A. D. STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STORE, NO. 48 Broadway, for one or more years, 21x71x100. Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st. of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND LOT, No. 35 HOWard-st. 25x100, for one or more years. Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st. of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THREE LOFTS OF THE SPLENDID marble front building No. 464 Broome-st., between Greene and Mercer sts. Apply to SMITH & HALL, No. 177 Broadway.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS WITH conveniences for housekeeping, to let to a small family without children, or to single gentlemen. Apply to Dr. HOYT, No. 878 Broadway.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE with furniture, a small two-story basement house in Brooklyn, with gas, water and heater. Apply at No. 52 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 98 NASSAU-ST., A six-story brown-stone building, 20x75 feet, with steam-power attached if desired. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 96 Nassau-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—Second and third floors of buildings Nos. 636 and 638 Broadway; will be altered to suit; 50 by 150 in rear of same. Apply to C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE NO. 17 East 37th-st., near Madison-av., to a private family only. Apply to H. K. CORNING, SON & CO. No. 84 South-st.

TO LEASE—WHARF AND LOTS OF LAND ON Hudson River, south corner of 13th-av. and 14th-st.; 12 lots and bulkhead. Apply to JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, ELEGANTLY furnished house, No. 135 West 14th-st.; house full size, four story, brown stone. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN, without board, at No. 8 East 22d-st.; references exchanged.

TO LET.

FOR RENT—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS (west side of Columbia-st.,) a first-class furnished house, with carriage house and stable attached, situated in one of the best locations as to neighborhood and for convenience in the city; is within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. ferry; commands a most magnificent and uninterrupted view of the Bay and Harbor. The house is but 3 years' old, and has all the modern improvements; contains 20 rooms, with billiard room and table in basement; is newly and elegantly furnished throughout, and is in complete order. The stable has accommodations for 6 horses, and as many (6) carriages. To an unexceptionable tenant the above premises will be let for one year from May next, at a rental of $5,500. For permits to examine apply to C. B. CAMP, No. 53 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY A FINE country residence, adjoining the village of Newtown, L. I.; fine large house, coach-houses and barns; situated on high ground; fine shade of evergreens and forest trees; five minutes' walk to two railroad depots; communication every hour with New-York; 14 acres of choice land; abundance of fruit, apples, pears, plums, peaches, quinces, grapes, cherries, currants, strawberries; one-half acre of fine asparagus, rhubarb and Winter crops in the ground; the fruit will pay the rent; furniture and farm utensils if desired. J. CORNELL, No. 1 Essex Market, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, TEN MINUTES WALK from South or Wall Street Ferry, a three-story and basement house with sub-cellar, situate in Dean-st. House just put in perfect order, furnished complete and entirely new. Hot and cold water throughout, water-closets, bath-room, wash-stand, statuary, wash-tubs, gas and fixtures complete, fine yard, grape vines, &c., fine brick piazza, front balcony, &c. Rent $225 per month. Possession if required April 1st. A small family with the best of reference required. Inquire at No. 77 Cedar-st., Room No. 8. D. V. ISAACS.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON 19TH-ST., between Broadway and 4th-av. These premises are situated in one of the best locations as to neighborhood and for convenience, in the City. The house has been newly fitted up, has all the modern improvements, and is one of the most convenient and comfortable houses in the City. It is newly and elegantly furnished throughout. It will be let for three years from May next, at a fair rent, to an unexceptionable tenant. For permits to examine apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

STORE TO LET—STOCK AND FIXTURES for sale, with good-will of a store on one of the avenues, five years established, in the dress trimming and small ware line, will be disposed of for cash only. Possession given on the 1st of May next, or sooner for a consideration. Full particulars and price given to principals by addressing with real name DRESS TRIMMINGS, Box No. 132, *Times* Office.

TO IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—The lower floors or lofts of Nos. 43 and 45 White-st., now in course of construction, and to be finished in August, are offered in lease for a term of years; the front is to be of white marble, and the building first-class in every respect. Plans may be seen on application to E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO., No. 35 Park-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT—Commanding a fine view of the Lower Bay. House and 5 acres of ground to lease, at Fort Hamilton, L. I. On the premises are stables, carriage-house and all necessary outbuildings; the grounds are in a high state of cultivation, with fine fruit and ornamental shade trees. For further particulars, inquire at the office of the Spiral Butt Hinge Co., No. 163 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FINE LARGE, WELL-FINISHED basement, northwest corner of 8th-av. and 18th-st., with rooms under the sidewalk, suitable for an office, or carpet, crockery, upholsterer or other light business; will not be let for an oyster or liquor saloon. Inquire at the Greenwich Pottery, No. 261 West 18th-st., between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, ON STATEN Island, five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing, an Italian villa, 45 feet square, containing all the modern improvements, gas, water, and billiard room; the ground one acre and a half, fronting the Bay of New-York. Rent, $2,000. Apply to E. THOMPSON, No. 89 Gold-st., New-York.

TO LET IN HARLEM—A THREE-STORY, high basement brick house, with under-cellar, gas, hot and cold water throughout, bath and water-closet, and every modern improvement, in 129th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; rent $1,000 per year. Inquire on the premises, or of JAMES M. SAYRE, No. 484 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT—IN THE UPPER PART OF THE City, an elegant establishment, embracing about four lots of ground, furnished in the most costly manner—picture gallery, conservatory, &c., &c., unsurpassed. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—NEAR THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOtel, one of the best and most elegantly furnished houses in the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A LARGE SIZE BANKING ROOM, IN basement of new marble building, Nassau-st., opposite United States Treasury. Apply to TURNER BROS., No. 17 Nassau-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—TO A PRIVATE family only, house No. 64 Elliott-place, Brooklyn; three-story high-stoop, handsomely decorated and furnished. Can be seen from 12 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A MODerate-sized English-basement house, in West 22d-st. to let, furnished, to a responsible party. Address B, Box No. 980 Post-office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A HANDSOMELY furnished house in 30th-st., near 4th-av., at $300 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 736 BROADWAY TO LET OR LEASE.—Building 90 feet deep; lot 25x120. L. HAMERSLEY, No. 257 5th-av.

SUMMER RESIDENCE TO RENT—FURnished, at Pittsfield, Mass., from May 1. Address G. C., Box No. 75 New-York Post-office.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, ELEgantly furnished, in 9th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—$1,100—A THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling-house in 45th-st., near 3d-av. Inquire of PLACE & KEYS, No. 80 Cedar-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 280 West 25th-st. Rent, $850. Apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

YONKERS.—TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE, delightfully located, near Glenwood Depot. Inquire of W. OKELL, No. 680 Broadway.

TO LET OR THE LEASE FOR SALE—The marble-front building No. 12 West 4th-st., a few doors from Broadway. Inquire in the dwelling.

A COUPLE OF STABLES TO LET—ONE in 15th-st., near 5th-av; one in 13th-st., near 7th-av. Apply at No. 7 West 15th-st.

TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE NO. 128 GREENE st. Apply to WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

OFFICE TO RENT—IN BROAD-ST. NEAR Exchange-place. Apply to M. D. BEBUS, Room No. 11, No. 7 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FOR A GALLERY, MASONIC LODGE or business, a spacious hall on second floor, and other rooms, at Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FOUR-STORY BROWN stone house, first-class, in 33d-st. Apply to THOS. M. PARTRIDGE, No. 10 Cortlandt-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEWART'S SYRUP.

Extra quality Syrup in barrels, for sale at the office of the Refinery, No. 169 Chambers-st.; also common Syrup, without brand, in barrels, at a low price.

POLAR REFRIGERATORS,
GOTHIC FURNACES,
PHŒNIX GAS COOK STOVES,
KEROSENE COOK STOVES,
Wholesale and retail by
ALEX. LESLEY,
No. 605 6th-av., and No. 1310 Broadway.

KEROSENE LAMPS,
CHIMNEYS, WICK, &c., AT LOW PRICES.
BOOTH & PEUK,
No. 47 Vesey-st.

NOTICE.—THE CONSISTORY OF THE COLlegiate R. P. Dutch Church having resolved on removing the North Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., and leasing the ground, they contemplate removing the human remains interred in the vaults of said Church to their ground in Greenwood Cemetery, commencing on the 12th inst. All persons interested, having relatives or friends interred in said vaults, and wishing further information on the subject, are requested to call at the office of the Treasurer of said Church, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 6, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WAX FLOWERS.—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN in this elegant art by Mr. G. WORGAN, No. 76 5th-av. Terms may be known on application. Wax Flowers in bouquets and baskets, and every material for making wax flowers on sale. No. 76 5th-av., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—NOW IS THE TIME to purchase mantels very cheap; 300 mantels on hand which will be sold at very low prices. A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

SHOWCASES FOR SALE—OLD AND NEW, at HOFFMAN & FERSEH'S, No. 148 Chatham-st.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

On account of retiring from business the subscriber offers his entire stock of first-class and fashionable furniture, consisting of parlor, library, dining-room and bed-room suites, at great reductions, as the whole stock must be sold before the 1st of May next. JULIUS DESSOIR, No. 543 Broadway.

FURNITURE, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, carpets, oil-cloths, bedding, parlor and bedroom suites, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal.

N. B.—Housekeepers, or persons going to housekeeping, will be supplied, and can pay by installments if preferred.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city; also, mattresses, spring-beds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal.

A FIRST-CLASS PICKHARDT'S EXTENSION parlor-bed and furniture in suits, made out of the best material. Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st.; Salesroom No. 167 Bleecker-st.

MACHINERY.

STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILERS FOR SALE.—The large 150 horse power engine, built by Corliss & Nightingale, which took the first premium in the Crystal Palace, with boilers complete, now running at No. 137 Elm-st., with lease of several buildings, well filled with paying power tenants. Apply to the engineer, on the premises.

WANTED—A 48-INCH PAPER-MACHINE AND Dresser, new or second-hand, in good order, for immediate use; also two 36-inch engines, roll with or without curbs. Parties having same please address G. W. PHILIPS, Philmont, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK OF MACHINERY OF E. Robinson's Armory, can be seen at No. 259 8th-av., near 23d-st. JAMES W. BOOTH, Assignee.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE SPAN BAY HORSES, SIX AND seven years old, full brothers, 15¾ hands, fine stylish travelers and a superior carriage team; one second-hand wagon with top, in good order. Will be sold cheap at Fifth-av. Hotel stables, No. 2.3 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A HANDSOME DARK BAY HORSE, NEW coupe, and harness (little used) for sale; seven years; sixteen hands; very stylish; quiet and kind; coupe rockaway, pole and shafts, sold separately. BARRETT'S STABLE, 23d-st., near Lexington-av.

FOR SALE.

ATTENTION IS CALLED
TO THE
PEREMPTORY SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE,
BY
JAMES COLE'S SON, Auctioneer,
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1866,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
At the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn,
Of the valuable property in the
7TH, 8TH AND 10TH WARDS, BROOKLYN,
AND ESPECIALLY OF THE
ELEVEN BRICK DWELLING HOUSES AND LOTS,
Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 60, 96, 98
RYERSON-ST., BROOKLYN,
BETWEEN MYRTLE AND PARK AVS.

These houses are neat and substantial, with gas and water introduced; are on high ground and in a good neighborhood; and WITHIN 25 MINUTES OF FULTON FERRY, by the MYRTLE-AV. and FLUSHING-AV. RAILROADS.

The projected new ferry to the navy-yard, will bring them still nearer to New-York.

THIS IS A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PURCHASE OF MODERATE PRICED DWELLINGS.

Title absolute, and possession given on the first of May.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five years.

For maps and other particulars apply to the auctioneer, or to VARNUM & TURNEY, No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

STORE PROPERTY FRONTING THE PARK FOR SALE.—The brown-stone building and lot No. 245 Broadway, with entrance also from Murray-st., for sale to close an interest. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

At Stamford, Conn., one of the finest residences in the village, near the centre, with three acres of land; main house, 50x45, with wing 40x30, furnished with water, gas, furnace, &c.; also green-house, hot and cold graperies, and outbuildings; one of the best gardens in the State, well stocked with choice fruit. Address T. J. D., Stamford, Conn.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.
COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.,
Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

CHAMBERS-ST. PROPERTY,
THIRTY-TWO FEET FRONT,
FOR SALE OR LONG LEASE.
Apply on the premises, No. 162.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, ONE THREE-story English basement brick house; price $5,800; also, one three-story and basement high-stoop brick house; price $5,700. The above houses have all the modern improvements. Also, two cottage houses on Bergen Hill, contiguous to the horse-car railroad; price $1,800 each. The terms on the above property made easy. For particulars inquire of JAS. McLAUGHLIN, Builder, No. 145 Montgomery-st., or at No. 172 York-st., Jersey City, in the evening; or of D. W. STONE, Real Estate Agent, No. 151 Henderson-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT of 115 acres, known as Plum Point, on the west shore of the Hudson, 2½ miles from Newburgh and same distance from the entrance to the Highlands. Front on the river one mile—a gravelly beach, and water-grant from the State to the channel. No description can give a correct idea of its commanding position, natural advantages, extensive pleasure-grounds and superb views, taking in both shores of Newburgh Bay. Land very best quality. Fine large mansion, &c., in excellent order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., W. M. VERPLANCK, No. 36 South-st., or P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—Situated on the Hudson River, just south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the property of Prof. S. F. B. Morse, being most advantageously located for a beautiful country seat. It contains 84 to 86 acres; one portion finely wooded, and the other portion cultivated, and well seeded with grass; on the latter portion there are also transplanted a large number of ornamental trees, all in good growing condition. The land is capable of being subdivided into two or four parts. Apply to W. W. DIBBLEE, at Wm. & Jno. O'Brien's, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, FIVE MILES from City Hall, in Newtown, L. I., two miles from 10th-st. ferry, quarter mile from Flushing Railroad and from the Penny Bridge; house contains 15 rooms. The place is well stocked with fruit, about 100 pear trees, 100 apple trees, cherry, peach and plum trees, grapevines, plenty of shade trees. There is a school-house, barn and farm-house. Also, property Nos. 191 and 193 Chrystie-st., four-story building and counter-cellars; lot 130x50. For the above inquire of G. W. EDWARDS, Nos. 227 and 229 Chrystie-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BAY Ridge, L. I., with 7 acres of choice land, 4 miles from Hamilton Ferry, consisting of a commodious house, 45x40, with about 18 rooms, ice-house, stable, &c.; lawn handsomely laid out by Downing, and furnished with a variety of shrubbery, and garden well stocked with all kinds of fruit; the premises will be shown. Apply to CATHARINE P. HOLDEN, No. 15 West 12th-st.; or to JAMES C. HOLDEN, Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, a very desirable country residence for Summer or Winter, in complete order, and with all the modern improvements, commanding position and fine view of the Hudson River, and a short distance from the depot; good barn, stables, outhouses, &c. The property will be sold with the furniture, horses, carriages, wagons, &c., if desired. For particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., N. Y.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—HOTEL SITE FOR sale, situated on Broadway, in the most eligible location now open for such a purpose in this celebrated watering place. Fine groves on the grounds, commanding elevation, with extensive views, and a park of over 20 acres. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A genteel two and a half story dwelling at Jamaica, L. I., with 5½ acres, in a pleasant location, two minutes' walk from depot. Full particulars and photograph of buildings, of SIMONSON & NAFIS, No. 196 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av., N. Y., and GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st., N. Y.

A FARM FOR SALE—AT STUYVESANT, situated on and overlooking the Hudson River, which for scenery and situation is unsurpassed; upon the farm is a large brick mansion, finished in modern style, and good outbuildings; the land is in good tillable order. For particulars apply to R. MURRAY, No. 46 Pine-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 408 Madison-st., and No. 301 Monroe-st., extending from street to street, and situated near the Allaire Works, and the junction of Grand-st. Apply to EMOTT, VANCOTT & JENKS, No. 15 Nassau-st., or H. P. LEAKE, No. 135 Laurens-st.

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLING HOUSES, HATter's shop and outbuildings, with lot attached of about three acres, at Millburn, N. J.; the premises will be sold as a whole or in parcels to suit; title good; terms easy. Apply on the premises to WILLIAM PETTIGREW or JOHN WHITEHEAD, No. 145 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

A GENTEEL THREE-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop house, No. 82 Lexington-av., for sale, with or without furniture, all in good order, and neatly fitted up by the owner for his own use; also that nice, new brown-stone front house, No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av., for sale; all modern improvements and in good order. For letter to see the houses, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A most superior dwelling-house, 13 rooms, furnace, bath-room, &c. Will be sold with or without furniture. Lot 110 by 300 feet. Ten minutes' walk from railroad station. Apply to S. S. HALSEY, Morristown, N. J.; or V. B. KING, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE LOW—A LARGE AND ELEGANT building accommodating 300 boarders; suitable for a school or a Summer boarding-house, on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Locality distinguished for healthfulness and beauty of scenery. Price $10,000. G. G. SAXE, No. 131 Grand-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE ELEgant four-story brown-stone house, 38x60 feet, on the corner of 2d-av. and 18th-st., opposite the grounds of Gov. Fish; the finest location on the avenue. For permits to examine apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 50 ACRES, handsomely located on the Newburgh Branch Railroad, five minutes from depot; plenty of fruit, &c.; stream of water through the place; buildings in fine order; horses, carriages, stock, &c., for sale. Further particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on 2d-av., between 124th and 125th sts., including corner of 124th st., three stories and basement, containing all modern improvements. Possession of one of them immediately. Inquire at Hanson's saw mill, 3d-av. and 129th-st. THOMAS HANSON.

FOR SALE AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDson River, a large modern-built house, furnished or unfurnished, with 8 acres of land, gardener's cottage, barn, &c.; fine view of river. For particulars apply to CHARLES ROGERS, No. 2½ Dey-st., New-York.

AT ASTORIA—FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A commodious residence, furnished or unfurnished; gas, furnace and range; house pleasantly located and well shaded; ground, about one acre. Apply to H. WHITTEMORE, 98 Liberty-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house; parlor story, black walnut doors, walnut blinds and plate glass; the design, material and finish of the very best kind. Inquire on the premises, No. 97 East 60th-st., near Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 23 University-place, between 9th and 10th sts., (extra width,) will be sold, with furniture, if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, the four-story English basement brown-stone front house, No. 40 East 31st-st., near Madison-av.; 20x60xhalf the block. Apply to E. S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

FOR SALE—FARM. SIXTY-FOUR ACRES; good house and outbuildings; two fine running brooks; plenty of fruit; 2¼ miles from Morristown, N. J. HAYES & ACKERMAN, No. 73 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 97 THOMPson-st., 25x100 feet, three-story, brick, with sub-cellar; Croton and gas throughout. For further particulars, apply to A. L. MYERS, No. 35 South William-st.

HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE—A first-class 4-story brown-stone house in 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for sale. Apply to JOHN G. SECOR, No. 345 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE house and lot No. 59 West 10th-st., between 4th-st. and Waverley-place. Can be seen between the hours of 2 and 4.

AT NYACK, UPON THE HUDSON—A handsome building site of one acre, with river front and fine views, for sale cheap. Drug-store, No. 363 Bowery, corner of 4th-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 77 THIRD-place, Brooklyn. Inquire of W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 44 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 9 GRAMercy Park, East 20th-st., 26.8x92. For further particulars apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

TWO HANDSOME COTTAGE DWELLINGS for sale near South Orange, N. J. Apply at the drug-store, No. 263 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

FOR SALE.

JAMES M. TAYLOR,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 37 Pine-street,
Offers his services to his friends and the public for the sale or purchase of real estate, renting of stores, dwellings, and offices; collection of rents, and the care of property generally.

FARM FOR SALE.

The farm of the late Singleton Mitchell, deceased, at Manhasset, town of North Hempstead, Queens County, L. I. It contains 117 acres, and is beautifully situated on the easterly side of Cow Bay; a white sandy shore along the bay for three-quarters of a mile. It is within 1¾ miles of the terminus of the North Shore Railroad, 3½ miles from the Roslyn depot, on the branch of Long Island Railroad, 4½ miles from Sands Point steamboat wharf, and 5½ miles from steamboat wharf at Great Neck. There are three places of worship within 1½ miles, viz.: Reformed Dutch, Episcopal and Friends Meeting. For further particulars, persons desirous of purchasing are referred to WM. K. HINMAN, No. 169 South-st., New-York.

VILLA PLOTS ON FLUSHING BAY.—EDWARD A. LAWRENCE will sell at public auction, at Woolley's Hotel, in the village of Flushing, L. I., on TUESDAY, March 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, twenty acres of the fine estate of the late Platt Stratton, in plots of one and two acres, beautifully situated, with commanding views of the bay, East River, and surrounding country; one mile from the railroad depot and steamboat landing, and only one hour's ride from the City of New-York. Parties desiring building sites in one of the most beautiful and healthy locations, enjoying the privilege of yachting, fishing and bathing, should not omit a visit to and examination of this property. Title perfect. For further particulars, maps, &c., inquire of LAWRENCE & CARL, auctioneers and real estate agents, Main-st., Flushing, L. I.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—ON LONG Island, containing 218 acres, 36 miles from New-York by the Long Island Railroad, at South Dix's Hills; easy access by the Long Island Railroad; 70 acres peach trees, in bearing; 20 acres apple trees; 50 acres wood-land; the balance in a high state of cultivation. Also, a peach nursery, good house and outbuildings, a good well of water and springs; fences in good repair. Apply at COMBES & NIX'S, No. 389 West Washington Market, Between Fulton and Dey sts.

Also, a small farm for sale, containing 12½ acres, two miles from Railroad; a good house on the place. Apply as above.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on the Hudson River, convenient to railroad depot, containing thirty-four acres, on which there is a large dwelling, carriage-house, gate-house, barn, sheds, ice-house, all in excellent order and recently built of the best materials; the house stands on high ground, commanding an excellent view of the river and adjacent country. The property will be sold with the furniture and horses, carriages, wagons, sleighs, &c., if desired. Apply on the premises of WILLIAM MALLORY, Staatsburgh, N. Y., per Hudson River Railroad, or to JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier Hanover Bank.

FOR SALE—A GARDEN FARM OF 16 ACRES, including stock, at Darien, Conn., on the New-Haven Railroad, 1¾ hours from New-York; fine bearing peach orchard, apple orchard, and all kinds of small fruits in great abundance. Cottage house, 9 rooms; fine view of the Sound; a minute's walk from Noroton depot; healthy location; good water; no musquitoes; trains convenient for business men; stock includes 1 farm-horse, 2 cows, 1 fine heifer, 1 pair of Morgan horses, 6 years old, drive double or single, and are good saddle-horses; 1 coupe rockaway, nearly new; 1 buggy, new. Also, for sale, part of the furniture. Price, $11,000. Address S. V. STEVENS, Darien, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT Whitestone, L. I., owned by John D. Locke, and fronting on the East River, containing about 70 acres of land, with large brick mansion-house, 14 rooms, with all the modern improvements; a second genteel dwelling-house, with farmer's and gardener's houses, stables, barns, hot-house, and all the conveniences of a first-class residence. The steamboat landing is adjoining the premises. Distance 15 miles, or one hour's ride from Peck-slip.

ALSO, FOR SALE,
House and lot, 85x200 feet, corner of Bowen-av. and Madison-st., Flushing, L. I. Price $15,000.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, TO close an estate, a desirable residence at Garrisson, within five minutes' walk of the depot, opposite West Point. The house is large and convenient; supplied with hot and cold water, bath-room, &c., with good barn and stable, and about three acres of land, beautifully laid out in lawn, with flowers and ornamental trees, fish-pond, &c.; hourly communication with West Point by ferry; more land may be had if required. For further particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHton, S. I., on Clinton-av., a fine residence, entirely new, finished last Summer; built in the most solid manner, all brick (double walls) and brown-stone, slate roof, basement hall tiled, main hall black walnut and cherry, spacious black-walnut stairs, large airy rooms, bath, gas and all conveniences, with large brick stable for four horses, and about four or seven acres of land, with ornamental trees; location entirely healthy; fine view and air. Apply to A. RODEWALD, No. 38 Exchange-place.

SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE.—A PARTY owning four of the most desirable villa sites on Long Island Sound, distant one hour from the City by New-Haven Railroad, would like to find parties who would advance $4,000 each, to build houses to be completed June 15, to receive pay for their advances in rent. The place is free from every objection; none more healthy in the State. The property is on a clean rocky shore, with excellent opportunity for bathing, boating and fishing. Address H., Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IMMEdiately adjacent to the pleasant village of Kinderhook, and within a few minutes' walk of the Post-office, churches, schools, &c.; it consists of a two-story brick dwelling, with the necessary outbuildings, and about 7 acres of land, in garden, orchard, &c., the premises being those occupied by John A. Van Dyck, deceased. For particulars reference may be had to H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer, New-York, or Mrs. MARIA VAN DYCK, Kinderhook.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At East Haven, Conn., fronting New-Haven Bay, and about 1½ miles from the City. The place consists of a large and convenient house, barns, stables, &c.; ten acres of good land, well stocked with fruit and shade trees, abundantly supplied with excellent water, and commands an extensive and beautiful prospect; locality perfectly healthy and free from nuisances. For particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or address Box No. 1,903 Post-office, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house, with kitchen attached, and good cellar, large wood-shed, and good well of water, with some young bearing fruit-trees, and one acre of ground, in the upper part of Englishtown, Monmouth County, N. J.; possession immediately; price $2,000. Inquire of THOMAS WEST, adjoining the premises, or at the Greenwich Pottery, No. 261 West 18th-st., between 2 and 4 o'clock. Any person wishing to see the premises can go and return the same day by the Camden and Amboy line.

FLUSHING.—FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS house immediately adjoining the Village of Flushing and within short distance from churches, depot, &c.; house new and spacious; has all modern conveniences, including very complete water fixtures, carriage-house, several acres of land, fine shade trees; in every respect a very choice establishment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., FOR SALE.—For beauty and convenience of locality it cannot be surpassed, being situated near the Bay, half-way between the Quarantine and New-Brighton Ferries, fronting on three roads and commanding an extensive view. The property consists of 52 lots, on which are two first-class dwelling-houses, two stables and other outbuildings in good order. Apply to CHARLES H. STEWART, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE—Twenty miles from New-York; thirty acres, two thousand feet of water-front; house, green-house, barn, stables, gardener's cottage, fruit-house, a most complete plantation, vineyard and all other fruits in bearing; scenery and healthfulness unsurpassed, on the Hudson. Particulars by HENRY A. CASSEBEEN, No. 57 4th-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS RESIdences on Murray Hill.
Also, houses and lots in desirable locations.
Also, Central Park lots.
Also, lots on the 5th-av., south of the Park.
Also, lots in desirable locations.
For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brown-stone private residence, No. 81 Grand-st., corner of Warren, Jersey City; has all the modern improvements; is a first-class house, and in fine order; will be sold for one-third the price that a similar house can be bought for in New-York; price $15,000. Apply to EVAN JONES, No. 19 Montgomery-st., or to WARD & McGOWN, No. 99 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A very superior built and richly furnished house in South Brooklyn, with stable and six lots of ground.
Also, buildings and lots to let, suitable for manufacturing purposes.
Apply at the Union Stores, foot of Sedgwick-st., South Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—FOR SALE—THE three-story, high-stoop house, No. 8 Willow-st., between Wall and Fulton Ferries, in excellent order; all improvements; 25x45; full lot. Price $14,000. Part may remain at 6 per cent. Apply on the premises or to W. H. COWL, No. 215 Greenwich-st., New-York.

$6,000.—FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE, large barn, nine acres, fruit, spring water, in excellent order, immediate possession, at Stamford, Conn. Call or address H. L. S., Buckland's Hotel, No. 370 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence, with 64 acres land, abundance of fruit and other trees, located in New-Jersey, within 30 miles of New-York; or would exchange for desirable Brooklyn property. Apply to M. R. CUSACK, No. 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.—HOUSE WITH 16 rooms, outbuildings, six acres of ground in high state of cultivation; fruit, shrubbery, &c.; cheap for cash. Apply to E. DEAN DOW & SON, No. 10 Wall-st., and at office, near depot, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESidence, one mile beyond East New-York, 2½-story modern cottage, marble mantels, heaters, &c., barn, carriage-house, ice-house, and five acres, with plenty of fruit and berries. B. D. ALLEN, 30 Broad-st., Room 36.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—APPLY TO E. DEAN DOW & SON, No. 10 Wall-st., and at office, (near depot,) Plainfield, N. J., for best village and country property. Neat and tasteful cottages for sale at very reasonable prices.

AVOID HIGH RENTS.—BUY WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES, 122 designs and plans, and build a house in the country. Price $1 50, post-paid. GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD, Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, WITH BULKhead nearly 300 feet front, in Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing or storage purposes. Apply to J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE VILLAGE OF BEDford, Westchester Co., a very desirable place of 15 acres. Good house and outhouses. Price $3 000. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE, WELL located, within ten minutes' walk of Port Chester Depot; price $7,500. For particulars, inquire of L. B. LODER, No. 315 Broadway.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—AT ELIZAbethport, N. J., near Elizabeth Creek; suitable for manufacturing or other purposes. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE ELEgant four-story brown-stone front house, No. 12 Carroll Park; first class in all respects. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY CORNER Lexington-av. and 52d-st., 100x100 feet. Terms favorable. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET FURNISHED—HOUSE No. 30 East 25th-st. For particulars apply to G. H. BREWSTER, No. 37 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 28 EAST 23D-st. House first-class, 25 by 66 feet, overlooking Madison-square. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av., 32 feet wide, with modern improvements; house in good order; possession at once, if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT residences, with stable in rear, on Brooklyn Heights. House four stories, extra width, all modern improvements, elegantly decorated, and in perfect order; occupied by owner. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York; or No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

FIRST-CLASS FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

20 on the North River	$8,000 to $20,000
5 at Kensico and White Plains	5,000 to 15,000
5 at Mamaroneck	5,000 to 15,006
25 at Rye and Portchester	1,500 to 30,000
15 at Greenwich and Stamford	2,000 to 25,000
30 at Bloomfield and Rahway	2,000 to 20,000

And others in all parts of New-York and New-Jersey at from $1,500 to $40,000. S. F. IRELAND, 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of the late E. Boonen Graves, at Morristown, New-Jersey, 1¼ miles from Morristown depot. The premises contain about 75 acres, with the Mansion-house, farm-house, carriage-house and barns, green and grape-houses. The dwelling-house is elegant and spacious, with all the modern improvements. The grounds are under the highest state of cultivation, containing fruit-trees of every variety. The place is easily accessible from the City of New-York per Morris and Essex Railroad, and can be seen at all times. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or on the premises.

LEASE OF STORE AND FIXTURES—No. 303 Canal-st., three doors west of Broadway, for sale on reasonable terms and greatly to the advantage of the purchaser, and with or without a stock of desirable goods in Hats, Furs, Straw Goods, &c., suitable for business at all seasons; possession can be given within two or three weeks; the proprietor intending to confine himself to the wholesale and manufacturing business, with a probability of going for a time to Europe, is enabled to give up these premises, certainly the most desirably situated for business of any in the City; better even than being directly on Broadway, whence it is very conspicuous, owing to its bold and showey front. Apply to THOMAS REYNOLDS, No. 303 Canal-st.

FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE HOUSES—For sale, in and near the Village of Madison and Morristown, Morris County, N. J., twelve farms from 20 to 200 acres; one farm of 300 acres, well wooded, good buildings; good grain or grass farm, well located for growing fruit; on the farm are 600 fine grafted apple trees, together with 6,000 budded peach trees ready for setting out. This is one of the best farms in New-Jersey for fruit; 2½ miles from depot and a contemplated railroad to run through said farm. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Madison, near the depot. Several houses to rent.

ASTORIA.—FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES FRONTing the river, on Sunswick-terrace, ten minutes from steamboat. One house contains, above the basement, 16 good rooms; is in good order; has a large stable, garden, shade trees, and nearly two acres of land. The other house is nearly new; has eleven rooms above basement; has gas, furnace, bath-room, water-closets, &c. The above houses will be leased for five years, if not sold by March 10. Inquire, either in person or by letter, of Dr. SCOTT, Astoria, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, NEAR THE DEpot, with a water front, one of the most pleasant and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York. There are about three acres of land, beautifully laid out and ornamented with all kinds of fruits, flowers, &c.; house 40x43 feet, three-story brick modern house, with all the modern improvements; stable, carriage-house, &c.; fine views of the Hudson River; location unsurpassed. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FARM AND RESIDENCE OF Edward Griffin, Esq., at Quogue, L. I., containing 400 acres, 100 cultivated, and the balance woodland; it is a pleasant and healthy location for a Summer residence, with superior advantages for sea bathing, boating, fishing, gunning, &c., on Shinnecock Bay; also a large trout pond; house large, with good barn, ice-house, and the usual farm buildings; price $12,500. Inquire of N. G. FOSTER, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., THE VALuable property on Clark's Hill, belonging to the estate of G. K. Riker, deceased, consisting of 17 acres of land, with house and outbuildings. It has two fronts, one on Clark-st. and the other on the turnpike, and is within ten minutes' walk of the depot and of the centre of the village. For further particulars, apply to STEWART, RITCH & WOODFORD, No. 271 Broadway, N. Y., or to WELLS R. RITCH, Executor, Stamford.

FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE of the best farms in Northern Illinois, near Chicago, situated in the Town of Lockport, Will County, containing 160 acres, newly fenced; buildings new, and modern style; well watered and under high state of cultivation; near railroad, canal and good markets. Will be sold on time, or half cash, and balance in exchange for dry goods, boots, shoes, &c. For particulars, inquire of HENRY H. BELDEN, Westport, Conn.

TWO PRODUCTIVE FARMS ON LONG ISLAND for sale to close an estate; one of 114 acres, 9 in wood, balance highly cultivated, large orchard of grafted fruit, well watered and fenced, large two-story house, garden well laid out with shrubbery, large barn and out-houses all in order, 15 miles from Brooklyn. One of 160 acres, 12 in wood, with house and barn. Particulars with A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

ORANGE AND BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, two desirable houses, located near depot in Orange, N. J.; modern improvements, fine views, &c.; price $7,000 and $15,000. Also, a well-built brown-stone front house, 25x50x100, in the best part of Clinton-st., Brooklyn, near ferries; price $15,000; furniture, if wanted. For particulars and permits, apply to the owner, J. S. O., Box No. 511 New-York.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Houses and lots Nos. 26, 28, 28½ and 92 Flatbush-av.; Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Flatbush-av.; No. 95 Elliott-place; large building known as the "Arena," Raymond-st., near Fulton-av.; cottage, No. 266 Raymond-st., $3,500; Nos. 340 and 342 Navy-st.; stables and stores, junction Fulton and Flatbush-avs. Inquire of H. B. WITTY, No. 10 Nevins-st., or C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, N. Y.

$3,500 FOR A 21 ACRE FARM—HIGH ground, very healthy, good buildings, 150 apple trees, two young horses, three cows, carriage, wagon, harness, fowls, crops and farming utensils complete; party returning to France; must be sold; 28 miles on the Northern N. J. Railroad; 1½ from Spring Valley, N. Y. Inquire of F. J. BEAN, No. 113 John-st., from 9 to 4 o'clock.

$1,500 ONLY IN CASH REQUIRED for a first-class house, containing 16 rooms, in Mott Haven, ten minutes' walk from Harlem Bridge; the balance taken in yearly installments, same as rent; also, two handsome cottage houses for sale, nine rooms each, at a bargain. Apply to THOS. OVERINGTON, builder, 129th-st., east of 3d-av.

100 CHOICE FARMS AND COUNTRY residences for sale in every section of the country, from 1 to 300 acres, some with splendid buildings furnished and stocked; price $3,000, $8,000, up to $50,000; distance from New-York three to fifty miles; some situated on the principal rivers of the State. A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—THE large and commodious dwelling-house, in complete order, corner of Main-st. and Washington-place, opposite the brick church; the house contains from 12 to 15 rooms, with a garden well stocked with choice fruit-trees. Apply to GEORGE BARRELL, Harrison-st., Orange, or SAMUEL W. BALDWIN, No. 312 Pearl-st., corner of Peck-slip.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence near Summit, N. J.; easy of access to New-York; beautiful land and water scenery; commodious house, barn, ice and carriage houses; about 20 acres of land. Price $10,000. Apply to Dr. DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st., from 10 to 3, except Tuesday and Friday, or to D. W. BONNER, Summit, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN GRAND-ST., JERSEY CITY, A large frame house containing 15 rooms and large store, with water and gas throughout house; also, the two lots, 25x72 each, running through the block from No. 225 Grand-st. to Canal-st., with stable on Canal-st. lot. Sold to close an estate. For further particulars, inquire at Nos. 270 and 271 West-st., New-York. Price $6,000.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BROWN-STONE house in Pacific-st., Brooklyn, between Bond and Nevins sts. Also to let, a furnished brown-stone house in 1st-place, at $150 per month. Also, for sale, a large first-class dwelling in West 23d-st., New-York. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, and No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—$8,500 WILL BUY A THREE-STOry high basement and under-cellar brick house, containing all the modern improvements, marble mantles throughout, heater, chandeliers and gas fixtures all complete, on Murray Hill. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292½ 4th-av.

BARGAINS AT NEW-BRUNSWICK—Fine cottage, $2,200; nice house, 2 lots, $3,000; fine new cottage, 2 lots, $4,300; large modern house, 2 lots, corner, $6,000; superior modern house, 10 lots, $7,500; splendid large house, 16 rooms, fine grounds, $12,000. J. S. FERGUSON, No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 24.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE COUNtry, eight miles from Union-square, in New-York State, one of the most elegant, costly and expensively furnished places in the vicinity of the City; 40 acres of land; water and inland views very fine. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

IMPORTANT SALE.—2,300 ACRES OF OAK and pine timber land, easy of access by river, rail and canal; 22 miles west of Port Jervis; land well adapted for farming and dairy purposes. Will be sold for from $6 to $10 per acre. Terms easy. Call on or address L. C. G. KISHINKA, American Hotel, Broadway and 8th-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY-SECOND-ST., FIFTH AND 6th avs., four-story high-stoop, built by the day; property restricted all round; also, No. 187 East 50th-st., partly furnished, $20,000; also, in 62d-st., 1st-av., three-story high-stoop. Apply to S. M. STYLES, No. 187 East 50th-st., at 1 or 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, BRICK HOUSE, fourteen rooms, lot 125x100, in splendid condition, delightful location, convenient to depot, churches and schools; price $12,000. Apply to SANGER, No. 35 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence in Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass., built by Mr. Edward Leavitt, and known as Pine Cliff. Also a farm, with residence, farm-house, &c. Inquire of W. STANLEY, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE LARGE three-story brick dwelling No. 177 Thompson-st., near Bleecker; modern improvements; all in good condition; calculated for a shirt or skirt factory. Apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st.

FOR SALE—NINE VALUABLE LOTS NEAR Central Park, on 4th-av. and 123d-st.; can be bought cheap for cash; or will be exchanged as part payment for a well-built modern 18 or 20-feet brown-stone house. Address A. C. T., Box No. 1,478 Post-office.

HARLEM HOUSES, NEAR RIVER, FOR SALE.—Two well-built houses, full fronts, high ceilings, complete order throughout, and very convenient; pay 10 per cent. clear; terms accommodating. Apply on premises, east side 1st-av., second house above 112th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, in 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 25 feet wide, with all the modern improvements. Price $40,000; or with furniture if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, FIVE NEW brick houses, three story, basement and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements, situated on South 5th-st., ten minutes' walk from four ferries. Inquire at No. 148 South 5th-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, FULL sized, and stable, and stable lot on 14th-st., near 5th-av.; possession 1st May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TENEMENT HOUSE, No. 215 East 35th-st.; dwelling house No. 398 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; cottage house in Newark, N. J., near depot. J. J. SEARING, No. 166 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high-stoop house in West 23d-st. For particulars apply at the office of the Adriatic Insurance Company, No. 139 Broadway.

AVOID HIGH RENTS—50 SMALL PLACES for sale, within one hour by rail, at Rahway, Elizabeth, Orange, Bloomfield and other points. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—FRAME HOUSE, 8 rooms, lot 100x187, on North Broadway; delightful location; price $7,500. Apply to SANGER, No. 35 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

RYE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE AT RYE, ten minutes' walk from the Port Chester Depot, a magnificent country residence, commanding a view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country for more than 20 miles.

THE HOUSE is large and in complete order, and contains 18 rooms, laundry, pantries, hot and cold water, stationary wash-tubs and furnaces, and carpeted throughout with Brussels and three-ply carpets, laid down last year, and partly furnished.

OUTBUILDINGS are of recent construction, with every convenience; large carriage-house, and stabling for 12 horses; hennery, piggery and sheds, &c., &c. All newly painted.

THE GROUNDS are over 8 acres, beautifully ornamented with landscape beds, shrubbery, graveled walks, summer-house, statuary, and fish-ponds, filled with fish; shade trees of large growth, and fruit trees of the choicest kinds in great abundance.

A FINE KITCHEN GARDEN, of over one and a half acres, with hot-beds, greenhouse, grapery, and stocked with gooseberry, currant, blackberry and raspberry bushes, and about 1,000 of the best varieties of strawberry plants.

A PLACE every way desirable for a permanent home or Summer residence; the sea-bathing is excellent, and the situation unsurpassed for health. The sidewalks on the avenue, from the house to the depot, will be flagged this Spring, and gas introduced into the street.

For further particulars, terms, &c., apply to W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON Orange Mountain, N. J., with 7 acres high land, sloping to the southeast, sheltered on the northwest by cliffs; a large garden, with fruit trees, strawberry beds, grapery, &c.; undulating lawns, ravines, brook, flower-beds, shrubbery, rare plants, trees, exotics, &c.; roads stoned and graveled. The house has 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements of bath, furnace, gas, &c.; fine gallery, with lantern skylight for pictures, plants or billiards; also, a gardener's cottage, large barn, cow-house and hennery, with slate roofs, all in perfect order. This place is offered for sale, furnished or unfurnished, in currency at its cost in gold. Apply to J. M. BURT, No. 23 Park-row, up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH-STOOP BRICK HOUSE, No. 64 East 17th-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

ANY PARTY HAVING A SMALL, COMPLETELY furnished house, well situated on either shore of Long Island Sound or Staten Island, within 15 miles from City Hall, can have an opportunity of renting it for the year to a very desirable tenant without children. Address, with real name and price, BANKER, Box No. 3,331, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SMALL COTTAGE IN THE country, furnished or unfurnished, within fifty miles of the City; Westchester, Putnam or Orange County preferred. Address, stating location, Box No. 1,026 Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A VERY SMALL family, for one or more years, in Brooklyn, (South Brooklyn preferred,) a small unfurnished house; rent must be moderate. Address, stating terms and location, J. V., Box No. 270 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A PLOT OF ground in or near the City, for manufacturing purposes, to be about 300x400 feet, with a water front. Any person having such property to dispose of will please address Box 229 Post-office, with full description and price.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, WITH ALL THE modern conveniences; rent not to exceed $1,500 per annum; possession on or before the 1st of April. Address Box No. 1,662, with terms and permit.

WANTED—A LEASE FOR TWO TO FIVE years, of a moderate-sized store on West-st., or on cross streets near West-st. Address STORE, Box No. 138 *Times* Office, stating location and rent.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY FOR a small family an unfurnished house, in good order; rent not to exceed $2,500. Address Box No. 203 Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE AND lot, either furnished or unfurnished, in some good neighborhood; payable in part cash and part gas stocks. Apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, 242 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN MAY FIND AN agreeable home, with breakfast and tea, in a private family; pleasant location; ten minutes' walk from the Central Park. House has modern improvements. Cars every two minutes. Unexceptionable reference exchanged. Inquire at music-store, No. 563 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, not wishing the cares of housekeeping, in a strictly private family, the first and part of the second floor, partly furnished, of a house, in a first-class neighborhood; private table required; possession wanted about May 1. Address J. D. S., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

SUMMER BOARD.—HUDSON RIVER INSTItute, Claverack, N. Y.; buildings and grounds in thorough order for boarders; as healthy place as can be found; constant access by cars and Hudson boats; reference to guests of last season. Address for circular Prof. S. T. FROST.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—EITHER IN New-York or New-Jersey, and not over fifty miles distant, by a gentleman, wife, three children and servant. Address, with location, size of ground, price, and full particulars, W. N. J., Box No. 313 Brooklyn Post-office.

NOTICE.—THE PECONIA HOUSE, GREENport, L. I., will be opened May 1; also the WYANDANK, April 1, for the Summer, under the supervision of the subscriber. A. SMITH.

BROOKLYN BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN only, in a private family. Location excellent; rooms well furnished; unexceptionable references required. Apply at (or address) No. 275 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

PARLOR EXTENSION AND HALL BED-ROOM on first floor; also rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 34 W. 29th-st. Dinner at 6.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM WITH alcove to let with board; house all the modern improvements. No. 106 West 43d-st. No moving in May.

A ROOM TO LET—TO SUIT ONE GENTLEman; hot and cold water bath; dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of BROCKELMANN, UNGER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. R. BROCKELMANN retiring from business. Either of the partners will sign the firm in liquidation.

The remaining partners will continue the Brokerage Business in Foreign Exchange, Gold, Government Securities, &c., under the firm of CHARLES UNGER & CO., No. 8 Exchange-place.

J. R. BROCKELMANN,
CHARLES UNGER,
WILLIAM HAHN,
C. G. KLUG.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of GEORGE W. ELDER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GEO. W. ELDER,
DANIEL R. ELDER.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of GEORGE W. ELDER & CO., to continue the business of the old firm.

GEORGE W. ELDER,
DANIEL R. ELDER,
LEVI H. SANDFORD,
GEO. L. AYRES.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of CHARLES KORN & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the business of tanning and currying leather, at Wurtsboro, in Sullivan County and State of New-York, and at No. 321 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, except for the purpose of liquidation and settlement. All settlements on account of said firm should be made with HANAN, RICHARD & CO., No. 30 Dey-st., New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

JAMES HANAN,
JAMES RICHARD,
HENRY E. REDDISH,
CHARLES KORN.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of PARDOW, DOUGHTY & CO. for the transaction of a general stock commission business, at No. 43 Exchange-place, (after May 1 at No. 10 Wall-st.) Stocks, bonds, gold and government securities bought and sold on commission.

R. PARDOW, Jr.,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange;
WM. S. DOUGHTY,
ROBERT BOLLING.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firms of C. A. HECKSCHER & CO., of New-York, and HECKSCHER & CO., of Schuylkill County, Penn., have been dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of these firms will be settled only by CHARLES A. HECKSCHER, who alone is authorized to use the firm names in liquidation.

(Signed) CHARLES A. HECKSCHER,
RICHARD HECKSCHER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1866.

THE FIRM OF SAMUEL ARCHER & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent—EDWIN FERRIS retiring.

SAMUEL ARCHER will continue the Salt business on his own account at No. 194 Duane-st.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM E. COOK having taken his nephew, GEORGE H. COOK, into partnership, the business will be continued under the name of WILLIAM E. COOK & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. EDWARD C. LORD and Mr. CHARLES D. FULLER have this day been admitted as partners in our firm.

FULLER, LORD & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. AYMAR CATER BECOMES A partner in our firm from this date.

NEW-YORK, 1st March, 1866.

AYMAR & CO.

NOTICE.—MR. CHARLES E. SEARS BECOMES a partner in our firm from this date.

JED. FRYE & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me my brother, Mr. C. W. RILEY. The firm will hereafter be GEO. F. RILEY & CO. GEO. F. RILEY.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me Mr. WM. B. KNOWER. The firm will hereafter be MORRISON & KNOWER. G. L. MORRISON.

MR. E. C. LORD RETIRES THIS DAY from the firm of JOHN C. LORD & BRO.

MARCH 1, 1866.

PERSONAL.

CHARLES W. HARTWELL, FORMERLY of Worcester, Mass., will hear of something to his pecuniary advantage by communicating with the undersigned. Any one knowing his address is requested to inform DWIGHT FOSTER, Boston, Mass.

C. L. M. IS MOST ANXIOUS TO WRITE to ——, but thinks it best not. The results feared have not all happened, and the plan originally proposed may be possible when necessary to be carried out. He will communicate.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"To Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner 10,000 patients and the medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices, Nos. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, March 5, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera. IL TROVATORE. A complete cast, including Mme. Carozzoni-Zucchi, Mme. Bina de Rossi, Mazzoleni, Bellini, Barili. Conductor, Carl Bergmann.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, March 5, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY. Characters by Messrs. Charles Barron, J. H. Taylor, John Dyott, W. Donaldson, Kemble Mason, Andrews, Bland, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. Wilkins, &c., in the cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, March 5, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Characters by Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, S. B. Holmes, Misses Maggie Mitchell, Mary Wells, Farren, Maeder, Burke, H. Chapman, Everett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, March 5, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROMANCE AND REALITY. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Frederic Robinson, Chas. Fisher, Young, Norton, B. T. Ringgold, Ward, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Ione Burke and Miss Clark.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, March 5, commencing at 7½ o'clock. BUTLER'S FAVORITE TROUPE. NEW ACTS, NEW BALLET and NEW PIECES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, March 5, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, CINDERELLA E LA COMARE; OR, the LOVER, THE LACKEY, AND LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, and USED UP.

LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, March 5, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, GIRALDA and THE KING'S GARDENER. Characters by the Company.

WOOD'S THEATRE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, March 5, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ATONEMENT; OR, THE CHILD STEALER. Characters by Messrs. Barton Hill, G. C. Davenport, Miss Lucille Western, Miss H. Osborne, Mrs. E. Wright, Miss A. Seidler.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, March 5, commencing at 7½ o'clock, JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL; OR, MARY AND HER LITTLE LAMB, AND HARLEQUIN JACK HORNER.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 7½ o'clock. MOSES; OR, ISRAEL IN EGYPT. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c. 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, March 5, commencing at 8 o'clock. ROBINSON ON A BAREBACK HORSE. THE WONDERFUL CHILD RIDER and all Equestrians and Acrobats in a programme resplendent with brilliant animations.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, March 5, commencing at 7½ o'clock, VULCAN AT THE FORGE; POLLY ANN; THE DEAD DUCKS, and THE CHALLENGE DANCE. Characters by Dan Bryant, Little Mac, Rollin Howard, Neise Seymour, Dave Reed, Neil Bryant, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, March 5—Exhibition of GEORGE H. HALL'S PICTURES, FIGURE, FRUIT AND FLOWER SUBJECTS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, March 5—Exhibition of Church's celebrated picture, "TWILIGHT IN THE TROPICS," and 200 other Paintings.

BRADY'S ART GALLERY.
No. 785 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK. Exhibition of an entire new collection of WAR VIEWS and HISTORIC PORTRAITS. Free to the public.

FINE ARTS GALLERY.
No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY, March 5, commencing at 9 o'clock. Exhibition of PICTURES, BRONZES, TERRA COTTA, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Col. W. A. BROWNING, late Private Secretary to the President, died on Thursday last at Washington. Col. BROWNING was a native of Washington, and after spending several years in the West he returned as Secretary to Mr. JOHNSON when the latter was a Senator from Tennessee. He also held a position upon Mr. JOHNSON's staff when the latter was Military Governor of Tennessee, accompanied him when he came to Washington as Vice-President, and on his accession to the Presidency was appointed his Private Secretary, which position he held until his appointment as Secretary of Legation to Mexico.

The Virginia Legislature has appointed three Commissioners to proceed to West Virginia to negotiate to a reunion of the two States and the adjustment of the public debt. The mild and endearing tone of the resolution is admirable. It reads: "Resolved, That the people of Virginia deeply lament the dismemberment of the 'old State,' and are sincerely desirous to establish and perpetuate the reunion of the States of Virginia and West Virginia; and that they do confidently appeal to their brethern of West Virginia to concur with them in the adoption of suitable measures of coöperation in the restoration of the ancient Commonwealth of Virginia."

The stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad have just held a meeting at New-Orleans to take measures for the early prosecution of the work. The road is proposed to be constructed from the Texas State line, between Shreveport and Marshall to El Paso, a distance of 800 miles. There it will connect with the California Southern Pacific Railroad. Texas has made grants of about 10,000 acres of land, in alternate sections, for every mile of railroad completed within her borders. The grant to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company will be 8,000,000 of acres.

The correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* says that Jefferson Barracks, Mo., has been refitted, and is now used as a recruiting station, and the general rendezvous for the Thirteenth, Tenth, Eighteenth and Third Infantry and Fourth Artillery, all of the regular army. The troops are destined for different forts in Kansas, Nebraska and New-Mexico. Each regiment will be composed of three battalions, of eight companies each, giving an aggregate of 2,400 men, rank and file.

An intelligent planter writes to the Galveston *News* that he is well pleased with his prospects under the free labor system. His freedmen have remained, and perform their usual work for a portion of the crop. He has divided his hands into sections, and employs a premium system to promote competition. His people are respectful and obedient, and the change in their condition has not altered their conduct.

SAMUEL NICHOLSON, the alleged inventor of the Nicholson pavement, has sued the City of Chicago on a charge of infringing his patent. The defence sets up the pavement in question was patented and used in England many years previous to the date of NICHOLSON's patent in this country, and also that it was used in some of the streets of Boston, with NICHOLSON's permission, before he obtained a patent.

Near Toronto, Canada, two men, while boring last week for water at the bottom of an old well that had dried up, were suddenly overwhelmed by an influx of gas and suffocated to death. A candle being brought to the opening to rescue the men, if possible, the gas took fire, throwing up flames eight and ten feet high. After some hours the fire was extinguished by throwing on large quantities of salt.

A bill has been introduced into the Louisiana House of Representatives granting to G. T. BEAUREGARD and any other persons the sole right to excavate and keep free from obstructions the mouths of the Mississippi River. A depth of water of eighteen feet is to be constantly preserved on the bar. Valuable franchises are granted to the corporation thus formed.

Maj. WARNER, in charge of the naval iron works at Columbus, Georgia, was shot by the negro troops in the last disturbances in that city. The Columbus *Enquirer* says that Maj. WARNER was in no manner concerned in the affray, but was fired on while passing the quarters occupied by the colored troops. He died on the 21st ult.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Whig* announces that a paper-mill just completed in that city, at a cost of over $20,000, has commenced vigorous operations. It is now turning out about a ton of wrapping paper daily, and as soon as the proper materials can be procured, the manufacture of printing paper will be commenced.

Gov. BROWNLOW has issued an order for the election of twenty Representatives to the State Legislature, to fill the vacancies occasioned by recent resignations.

The Charleston *South Carolinian* states that on the 23d ult. three thieves were found dead behind the counter of a druggist, in King-street, in that city. It seems that poison had been put in some food and placed in a convenient position, which the robbers had eaten of and died.

A letter from Major CORWYN, late of SHERIDAN's army, to Archbishop PURCELL, published in the *Catholic Telegraph*, fixes the responsibility for the burning of Columbia, S. C., upon WADE HAMPTON, who was so foolish as to fill the streets with loose cotton and refuse to surrender.

A local reporter of the warlike Richmond *Examiner* got into a fracas on Friday last with a theatrical manager in the streets of Richmond, and both parties being armed and eager for the fray, they blazed away at each other for some time, with the usual result of nobody hurt.

The Charleston papers mention the clearing, last week, from that port of a vessel for Liverpool with a cargo of cotton, amounting to 128 bales Sea Island and 2,912 bales Upland cotton, weighing 1,272,455 pounds, and valued at the heavy sum of $607,581 53.

An oil refinery in Hamilton, Canada, was partially consumed by fire on the 1st inst. The breaking out of the fire was so sudden and violent that some persons in the building narrowly escaped being overtaken by it.

As a sample of what Missouri is doing in the way of raising cotton, the Mount Vernon *Unionist* says that Jefferson county raised and sold last year over three hundred thousand pounds, and that the yield this year will probably exceed that amount.

Madame MURAT, of Tallahassee, Florida, widow of the late Col. ARCHIE MURAT, and first cousin to the Emperor of France, has received as a gift from LOUIS NAPOLEON a life annuity of 50,000 francs, in consideration of her losses by the results of the war.

Dr. ISAIAH P. LYNN, a well-known physician of Chicago, died on the 28th ult., from the effects of an overdose of morphine. Being ill and in severe pain, he took four grains of morphine, which rendered him insensible and resulted in death.

Hon. JOHN P. REYNOLDS has been commissioned by the Governor of Illinois to represent the agricultural interests of Illinois at the Paris Industrial Exposition of 1867.

Major-Gen. J. H. WILSON, who captured JEFF. DAVIS, is in Indianapolis, luxuriating on a year's leave of absence.

The orange and jessamine trees in the vicinity of Mobile, Ala., were killed, and the fig crop destroyed by the late severe cold.

LOCAL NEWS.

An "aggregate" meeting of Fenians was held yesterday at Jones' Woods, for the purpose of arousing the enthusiasm of the Brotherhood, and obtaining a supply of funds with which to purchase ships, arms and ammunition for the army of the Irish Republic—300,000 strong, as was averred by Col. O'MAHONY. Notwithstanding the denunciation of Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, nearly 100,000 persons visited the Woods during the day. Several stands were erected for speakers, and addresses were delivered by Judge CONNELLY, Head Centre O'MAHONEY, B. DORAN KILLIAN, Gen. B. F. MULLEN, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN and others. The pith of all the speeches was that the republican army was ready, and only wanted arms to strike a formal blow. A good deal of enthusiasm was manifested but very little money was forthcoming.

A large congregation assembled in Rev. Dr. RICE's Church in Fifth-avenue last evening, and listened to addresses from Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, Rev. Mr. MURRAY, and Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of City Missions, appealing to the liberality of the churches for means to enable the City Mission and Tract Society to provide means of grace in the destitute parts of the city.

A colored woman, named SARAH ANN DESMUND, was stabbed, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, by an unknown man, in Thomas-street. Her wounds were dressed at the Fifth Ward Station-house, and she was taken home. No arrests were made.

MICHAEL MURPHY, a porter at the Trinity Building, fell through the hatchway, on Saturday, from the third floor to the basement, sustaining serious injuries. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

There was another tumble of two per cent. in gold on Saturday, the last price 133¼ per cent. Money worked easy; Government stocks in demand. The railway speculation closed lower than on Friday.

Produce and merchandise were generally quiet on Saturday. Flour was steady; prime Wheat firm; Corn, Pork, Lard, Tallow and Whisky were cheaper. Freights were dull and heavy.

The Differences Between Congress and the President—Who is Responsible?

The desirableness of a governmental dead-lock is not affirmed in any quarter. They who most applaud the attitude of the Radicals, and most strenuously aid them by attacks upon the President, are constrained to acknowledge the difficulties which such an attitude entails, and the expediency of averting them if possible. The only exaltation we have discovered emanates from Democratic journals, which seem, with singular ill judgment, to conclude that by fomenting mischief they may in some unexplained way promote the interests of their own party.

With the course of the Democrats, in Congress or in the Press, we have, in a party sense, no right to find fault. Their tactics are a part of their own business, and, except when they become aggressive, do not necessarily come within the range of their opponents' criticism. We may, nevertheless, be permitted to express the opinion that, merely in a party sense, it is not wise to play the game of factionists for the purpose of widening a real or supposed breach on the other side; and still less is it wise to promote national political embarrassment for the sake of aggravating differences among the Union party. We have seen instances since the commencement of the session in which opportunities for real usefulness have been sacrificed simply to show the extent of the division in the Union ranks. We have seen substantial succor rendered to the Radicals by Democrats whose votes would have secured the triumph of moderate views. And we see Democratic newspapers, especially in this City, working apparently on the supposition that they best perform their duty by doing what they can to prevent the reconciliation of the legislative and the executive branches of the Government. The foundation of their theory they have not condescended to explain. But the theory itself manifestly is, that the interests of the Democracy are being promoted by whatever serves to render the harmonious and useful action of the Government impossible. So at least it has been up to the present time. And when a change occurs we shall gladly chronicle both the fact and the result.

Leaving the Democracy for the present out of the account, in what manner may existing difficulties be most properly and most readily overcome? Sooner or later some concession must be made, on one side or the other; when shall the commencement be, how, and by whom? These are the questions of the moment, and each succeeding report from Washington shows more plainly the necessity of answering them practically and at once.

The position of the President does not admit of misapprehension. He has done nothing which calls for retraction, correction or defence. All that can truly be said in regard to him is that he has exerted the authority vested in him by the Constitution in the manner contemplated by the Constitution—that is, in conformity with the dictates of his independent judgment. That he has none of the aspirations of a usurper, is proved by his refusal to accept the enormous power which Congress conferred upon him. And certainly his resolute adherence to the requirements of the Constitution, his refusal to be a party to its violation in any particular, his temperate appeals to its provisions as the law by which States and Congress must be judged, may be regarded as evidence enough of the solidity of the ground upon which he stands. Nothing short of revolution can drive him from his position, and a revolution, were that possible, would be rather more likely to be in his favor than against him. For he claims nothing that is not by universal consent acceded to him; asks nothing that he is not entitled to ask; suggests nothing that he may not with propriety suggest, and does nothing which he has not sworn to do to the best of his judgment and ability. It is therefore evident that President JOHNSON not only cannot, but ought not to recede a single step. All the concession which it is in his power to make he has already made. And inasmuch as existing difficulties are not attributable to him, but are the product of indifference or hostility to his suggestion, the reasonable presumption is that their removal is in no degree dependent upon his will.

With Congress the case is different. The difficulties of which patriotic men complain originate *there*; the obstacles to harmonious action centre *there*; the responsibility arising out of these difficulties rests *there*. The worst of the matter is, however, that these difficulties are wanton, needless, gratuitous, and that the hindrance to their removal springs not from adherence to any operative point of evident utility, but from an effort to dominate in a manner at variance with the Constitution.

Most of the propositions looking to amendment of the Constitution have nothing practical to recommend them, since there is no likelihood that they would receive the sanction of the number of States requisite to make it a part of the organic law. The weeks of debate which these amendments have occasioned, have, therefore, been wasted; nay, have been worse than wasted, because they have furnished facilities for cultivating the spirit of factiousness and of aggression as against the South and the President, to which the present dead-lock is largely attributable. The very origin of most of these amendments is alone sufficient to indicate a fertile source of evil and embarrassment. Emanating from a secret and an irrepressible Committee, they reveal more of a tendency to usurpation than is discoverable in any other quarter. The tone in which more than one of them has been pressed upon either House has not been calculated to lighten this impression, or to reconcile the country to the functions or the plans of the Committee of Fifteen.

So it is also in reference to the unrepresented South. Under the pretence of sustaining the Reconstruction Committee, Congress has neglected one of its most important duties. It has neglected the duty of judging of the qualifications of Senators and Representatives claiming to have been lawfully elected, legislating for States which are thus deprived of a voice in Congress, and justifying the Presdent in the appeals which he has felt himself bound to make. Even now, it is understood, when a single Southern State is about to be admitted, although not possessing any better title to representation than other Southern States, the act of admission is to be marred and morally weakened by a preamble reaffirming the whole ground of qarrel.

We submit, then, that for obvious reasons the obligation of taking the great decisive step in the direction of harmony and governmental peace devolves upon Congress. The opportunity for such a step belongs exclusively to Congress. And a continued neglect of the opportunity, and persistence in the course heretofore pursued, will entail upon Congress the odium and the punishment inseparable from prolonged opposition to the nation's will.

Let it not be said that we counsel the surrender by Congress of a single iota of its constitutional power or the sacrifice of even the least important of its privileges. We suggest only the avoidance of unnecessary grounds of irritation, the postponement of amendments to the Constitution which cannot possibly be carried, the abandonment of resolutions which wear the air and have the effect of defiance, and the settlement of the question of Southern representation on the basis prescribed by the Constitution, rather than in conformity with the dictates of embittered factiousness and personal pique.

The country holds Congress responsible for this dead-lock, and it is for Congress, by the adoption of a conciliatory temper, to hasten its removal, and so to facilitate the really useful legislation of which the country stands in urgent need.

Reorganization in Texas.

Our special correspondent in Texas gives us, this morning, a plain, unvarnished and exceedingly minute history of the proceedings attending the organization of the Constitutional Convention of that State. It is most advisable that all the facts bearing upon the temper and the *personnel* of these Southern conventions should be thoroughly and frankly stated. And although it is not altogether pleasant to hear that the first proceedings of this Texas Assembly were marred by the presence and the treasonable utterances of Disunionists, we have the satisfaction, at the same time, of noting that the Union men were in a strong majority. There were foolish delegates in the Convention, it is true, men of the same type of demagogues that carried the abortive resolution declaring the State out of the Union in 1861. But if the leaders of the body now in session were not men of unswerving fidelity during the long rebellious struggle, they were at least Unionists in heart and action during the *crisis* of secession. The President of the Convention was one of those who resisted the original ordinance of disunion with his utmost power. And the persistent Secessionists who sought to perpetuate division and ill-feeling at the opening stages, shortly found that they were outnumbered so far by the moderate and loyally-disposed members, that there was nothing so discreet eft to them as *submission*—even if it was rendered in anything but a peaceful shape.

It is easy to see that much of the indecent bluster which characterized the opening speeches is directed especially against Gov. HAMILTON personally. The steady adherence of that officer to the Union throughout the rebellion; the prominence which attached to him as a bold and outspoken friend of the Union, made him singularly distasteful to those demagogues of his State who hurried it into the secession vortex. And it is more than the self-discipline of these same demagogues, who now reappear in the present convention, which has taught them to place a bridle upon their lips, after they have become impotent for anything beyond evil-speaking. The moderate majority who have control of the Convention must not be judged of by the follies of this reckless minority. The Convention, after having organized in accordance with the requirements of the President's instructions, has gone to work with fair enough prospects of giving effect to the measures *essential* to restoration. And from the latest telegraphic reports, which supplement our special correspondent's ample reports, we have good assurance that in the end Texas will *not* lag behind any one of the unrepresented States in her ready conformity to the supreme authority under which the Convention is preparing the way for complete restoration. Even the "Secessionists" in the Convention are represented as voting with the majority to provide full protection for the negroes in the civil Courts. And there appears to be no good reason to suppose that Texas will stand many days longer in the way of an authoritative announcement from the Executive that the Union is again complete, as it was before the mad epoch of rebellion.

About Rents.

We are happy to inform our readers that the panic about houses and shops is over—for the present. A bill here and there appears now on some modest mansion bearing those almost forgotten words—"To Let." There is to be sure about the bill a timid air, as though it were a very shabby thing—in such a dreadful minority—but there the words are—"To Let;" and we venture to say that before the first day of May the little bills will be more common, and their minority will not be so small. The panic is over, and sound-minded people are discovering that it is better for fools to pay half their incomes for a shelter than for wise men to do so. In no other nation do decent people pay such a monstrous proportion of their incomes for a simple shelter. Think of it for a moment, $800 per year for the rooms to live in, out of an income of $2,400! Three hundred dollars is a liberal proportion in England or in Germany. We learn, too, that any number of furnished houses may be hired for the Summer at very reasonable, if not low rates. We are told that stores and offices may be had 30 per cent. less than on the first of February. All these are signs, straws, and indicate a return to sanity on the part of tenants as well as landlords. We are not of the people who cry out at owners because they are human, and will take all the rent they can get. Not at all. We remember the time, only a few years since, when they could get no tenants, and interest, repairs, insurance and taxes had to be paid. But we would have landlords remember, too, that there is such a thing as killing the goose that lays the egg, that a tenant who agrees to pay $20,000 rent this year for the same store which he had last year at $10,000, is pretty likely to be a bad tenant, and to fail somewhere between the 1st day of May, 1866, and the 1st day of May, 1867, and *he*, the landlord, will be the poorer, too.

There is, unquestionably, a good reason for rents being high when population increases and houses do not increase. There is also a good reason why houses do not increase when materials and labor are high; when, too, there is a strong agitation on the part of demagogues, if not of workmen, to reduce the day's work from ten hours to eight—of course this last unsettles prices, values, and limits, if it does not forbid, the building of houses. The passage of an eight-hour labor act in the Ohio Legislature, we happen to know, has brought to an untimely end the plans for a whole block—nipped it in the bud. It will not be built this year. How many more such cases, who can tell? Builders are shrewd and capital scary. We therefore said at the beginning of this article that the panic was over *for the present*. We see no reason why it may not break out with equal virulence next February.

But there is another pertinent fact which has much to do with extravagant rents. It is this—there is an enchanted district, an American Belgravia, in this City of New-York, in which every woman must dwell, and every man greatly desires to. Now, as there are 1,796,248 persons pressing with their household goods into this enchanted district, and as it will contain but 24,981 persons, it is not surprising that the owners of this enchanted paradise of brick and mortar make a good thing of it. This enchanted district is bounded by Fourteenth-street on the south, Central Park on the north, Fourth-avenue on the east, and Sixth-avenue on the west. Inside this magic circle, or rather rectangle, the lovely, the virtuous, the fashionable may dwell; outside, all is Cimmerian darkness, inhabited by low, foul creatures—creatures who are not fashionable, who have lost hope and are abandoned to despair. Why—oh, why, is this?

The only answer we have been able to get is, "Mrs. Grundy says so!"

We learn that the four-thousand-dollar house of the enchanted rectangle can be had in Brooklyn for twelve hundred, in Jersey City for nine, in Hoboken for six; and we have been told that a really elegant woman can have the best house in Williamsburgh and some money beside if she will only come there and dwell. Now it is a fact that in these condemned spots—in Harlem, in Chelsea, in Stuyvesant-square, and even in East Broadway—the rate of mortality is not frightful; that good fathers and mothers of families have been known to dwell; that there is no difficulty in wearing the largest sizes of "duplex elliptic" skirts or the heaviest bags of store hair; and even that the going straight from these spots to heaven is practicable. We honestly believe it; but how we can raise the rents in these spots and lower them in the Enchanted Rectangle, with Mrs. Grundy against us, we are at a loss to know. We ask for light.

Standing on His Dignity.

NAT. TYLER has withdrawn from his connection with the Richmond *Enquirer*. Possibly the newspaper world and the public in general will not agree with Mr. TYLER in their estimates of the importance of this event, and the reasons that he assigns for his action may not therefore be looked for so eagerly as he anticipates. To assist him in securing the notoriety he wants, we give the following extract from his farewell card. Under date of March 2d he writes:

> I cannot close my connection with the press without expressing my deep regret that the noble profession is at present trampled down by military power, and deprived of that brightest of its jewels—its liberty. On yesterday I received an "order," by command of Maj.-Gen. TURNER, to "forward by mail or carrier to Maj.-Gen. TERRY, commanding Department of Virginia, a copy of each issue of the Richmond *Enquirer* on the day of the publication of the same." "Each issue" of the *Enquirer* is my private property, and should be paid for by those who desire to read it. If I do not comply with this order my paper will be suppressed; if I do comply with it my property is taken from me without compensation. I know of no right or law under which Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, or Maj.-Gen. TERRY, or Brig.-Gen. TURNER, has the right to "direct that copies of newspapers" shall be sent to their "headquarters." As soon, therefore, as I read the late order of Gen. GRANT, I determined that I would no longer remain connected with the press—where neither its liberty nor its property were safe from general orders.

It seems to us that Mr. TYLER has been rather hasty, or, to reduce it to the vernacular, that he has gone off "half cocked." Most newspapers would have felt highly honored at receiving an "order," even if it was a "general order," to put the name of a Major-General on its subscription list. We are ourselves receiving scores of letters daily from all parts of the country, from all classes of individuals, including a brigadier and a major-general now and then, ordering us in the most emphatic manner to send the daily, the semi-weekly, or the weekly TIMES to the enclosed address, and yet neither editor or publisher have deemed it necessary to regard such letters as insults or as a proof that the pen "was deprived of that brightest of its jewels—liberty." To be sure these letters are generally accompanied by remittances, but if they are not a bill is very sure to bring the amount required at once. We venture to assert that if Mr. TYLER had sent the *Enquirer* to Gen. TERRY, as directed, and followed it with a statement of his account, that this would have been promptly adjusted. And if there were any objections made to the payment of the bill, the order quoted would have been all the basis necessary for a suit, which would, doubtless, have ended in his recovering the amount at stake. As the matter stands, Mr. TYLER seems to have lost his connection with the *Enquirer*, and a year's subscription at least, when he might just as well as not have retained the one and secured the other. So much for Virginia dignity.

The Presence of Cabinet Officers in the House.

Among the many excellent recommendations in the Report of the Commissioners on the Internal Revenue, was one which has been almost passed over by the public: That the Secretary of the Treasury should on certain occasions present himself to the House of Representatives, and report in person, or answer such questions as may be put to him for any reasonable information in regard to his Bureau.

When the Constitution was framed it is well known that the greatest statesman whom this Republic has ever possessed—ALEXANDER HAMILTON—desired that the Secretaries of State and of the Treasury should both have seats in the House, after the English custom, and be prepared to furnish information or to defend any measures, they might have adopted. JEFFERSON, who was more of a writer than speaker, opposed this, and the Cabinet were finally only required to present written reports of their respective Bureaus.

The law, however, of 1789, in regard to the Treasurer, (2 Sect. 2.) makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury "to make report and give information to either branch of the Legislature *in person*, or in writing, (as he may be required,) respecting all matters referred to him by the Senate and House of Representatives."

This is obviously a most proper regulation, and ought to be insisted on whenever necessary by both Houses of Congress.

The one superior feature of the British Parliamentary system to our own, was always, in our judgment, this very obligation of the Cabinet to take seats in the House and answer such questions as may properly be answered, and defend or explain their public action. It is a Democratic provision. It brings the Prime Minister and Secretaries of Foreign Affairs and of the Treasury at once in connection with the popular representatives of the nation. If Earl RUSSELL is conducting a foreign negotiation badly, or is plunging the country into war, or Mr. GLADSTONE is trying some new scheme of finance, or there are complications with other Governments, the House of Commons and the whole Kingdom will at least have the satisfaction of asking about it, and perhaps of having by a few words their doubts all set at rest and their fears dispelled. It is reasonable that the nation should have some such privilege with its principal agents.

It would be equally so in the United States. A few words from Mr. SEWARD in the House might sometimes scatter a whole cloud of rumors and false reports. Mr. MCCULLOCH, by a brief statement, could often set at rest all the financial anxieties of the whole people, or he could explain a doubtful course, or learn directly the views of the representatives of the people on it. Even if information were asked for, which must be withheld, no harm need be done by the questions, and often Congress could act much more wisely. As it is now, it not unfrequently happens that an inquiry is made by one of the Houses of a Cabinet officer, and answered so long after in writing that some of the members will never hear of it, and a member will rise to put the same motion, and be informed by the Clerk that this has all been replied to a long time ago. A few words personally from the Secretary would not be forgotten. Such a system would bring the Government in direct connection with the people. If a Cabinet should happen to be in office who were pursuing a course of public injury, the open questions and debate before the House would bring it to light, and might avert the danger or warn the nation.

It is plainly proper that the leaders of the Government should sometimes be brought in close contact with the representatives of the people. A secretary of a public Bureau ought to be able to defend or explain his course, if necessary, before the Legislature of the nation. Such custom would prevent innumerable differences and strifes between Congress and the Administration. If a bill were proposed which it was probable the President might veto, the Secretary of State would naturally explain, during the debates, the objections which existed in the President's mind to the proposed measure. The law would thus be amended or altered, if that were necessary, and the veto not be sprung on a body who might have heen willing to agree with the President if more time for consultation had been given. As the Secretaries in the supposed plan have no vote in either House, but merely a power of explaining verbally and answering questions, it need hardly be feared that they would exercise too much influence. On the contrary, the tendency of this rule would be toward Democracy rather than centralization, toward which is all our drift at present. Why cannot either House begin the custom, by requiring, under the law of 1789, the Secretary of the Treasury, on certain occasions, to report verbally to their body—thus introducing one great and needed reform.

THE FENIANS.—The sagacity of the Fenian leaders of the O'MAHONEY faction was fully attested yesterday by the response to their call for what they termed an "aggregate" meeting on the Christian Sabbath at Jones' Woods. These shrewd gentlemen doubtless had well considered that the mass of Irish enthusiasts are so fully occupied on secular days in honest toil, that they can spare no hours except on Sundays to listen to idle words from windy orators, and therefore it was determined to brave the sentiment of the community by what the respected head of the Catholic Church in this diocese has fitly termed an "open profanation of the Lord's day, an act of public scandal to religion, and an outrage to the feelings of all good Catholics, especially in this holy season of Lent." The demonstration as to the numbers who were present at the meeting must have more than justified the most sanguine calculations of Mr. O'MAHONEY and his coadjutors. The attractions offered to the excitement-loving Irish people of crowds, music, speeches and all the concomitants of an open-air assemblage were too numerous, in spite of the Archbishop's advice and the minor proprieties of religious observance, to keep them away. So far all was well for the managers of the meeting. They secured an enormous assemblage, and have won all that *prestige* for their cause which the mere fact of bringing together large numbers gives to it. But, from all that we can ascertain, the benefit to the Fenian Brotherhood of yesterday's demonstration ends with this. The main object of the meeting was to "mobilize funds." In this respect it seems to have been a disappointing failure. The orators eloquently implored for money. This burden and refrain of their liquid notes was echoed in silver tones by official venders of Fenian bonds, who displayed invitingly at all the rostrums these representatives, in brilliant green, of the "sinews of war." But "mobilization" did not occur. "Greenbacks" were inactive—their owners probably believing that there was enough of verdancy already displayed in speeches and bonds without any addition on their part to the prevailing tint. So the meeting ended, and we are bound to say that of all the parties most interested, those who have most cause to be satisfied are the various railroad companies. Their receipts amount to a small fortune for their stockholders, and it would be simply doing the correct thing for the directors to make up a handsome purse for the Fenian managers, to whom they are under such heavy obligations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 4.

ALLEGED NOMINATION OF GEN. MEADE FOR GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Copperhead organ of this city, TOM. FLORENCE'S *Constitutional Union*, announces that Gen. MEADE has agreed to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania, and that he will be nominated by acclamation by that Convention which meets at Harrisburgh to-morrow. The editor of the above paper also says that Gen. MEADE has telegraphed to the President his intention of accepting the nomination on a platform indorsing the President's policy. This is mentioned only to show the ridiculous and desperate efforts of the Copperhead faction to make inroads upon the strength of the Union Party. No one credits the report.

ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE.

It is universally expected that the Reconstruction Committee will to-morrow make their report in regard to Tennessee. If not, an independent resolution will be introduced into the House to admit the members from that State. The report of the committee will be accompanied by the evidence taken, and upon its character will depend the action of many members who wish to be justified in their votes simply by the facts in the case. An immense edition of the report and evidence will be ordered for the use and information of the people.

THE WHISKY TAX—FRAUDS BY EXPORT DISTILLERS.

The special report of the United States Revenue Commission on Distilled Spirits, prepared by D. A. WELLS, Esq., of the Commission, is ready for transmission to Congress. It is very full and elaborate, and goes into the questions of the production, consumption and taxation of distilled spirits, principally whisky, of course, in a very exhaustive manner. The result of their investigations is, as has been previously announced, a recommendation that the tax be reduced from $2 to $1 per gallon. The Commission say, that in advance of their investigations they were opposed to the reduction, as are almost all of the Revenue officers, and also many of the leading dealers and rectifiers, and the report significantly adds: "And on the part of many, perhaps a majority of the leading distillers of the country, an opinion strongly adverse to any alteration of the present rate of excise has been expressed." Of the frauds perpetrated in the manufacture, the report gives the most astounding evidence, and says that it commenced when the tax was only twenty cents per gallon, and that, be the tax what it may, fraud will be perpetrated under the law as it now stands with its very imperfect system of inspection. The evidence shows that there is an immense number of small stills all over the country, which may be concealed in garrets, or dark cellars, and prosecute their illicit traffic without the fear of the revenue officers, most of whom, owing to the limited requirements of the law, never inspect the product of the stills, except when notified that there is a quantity on hand for inspection. A large number of cases have been discovered within the past year in the Western States, where the Government has been defrauded of millions of dollars by the rascality of distillers and the negligence of inspectors. After reviewing all the reasons against the reduction of the tax at length, the Commission say: "That these arguments are weighty, and cannot be denied, and in the outset of their investigations they seemed to the Commission entirely conclusive. Deeply impressed, however, with the conviction that a thorough inquiry into this whole subject was of the utmost importance to the whole country, and determined to let no preconceived opinions or prejudices stand in the way of an impartial discharge of their duties, they instituted a most careful and laborious examination, and have sought to avail themselves of every opportunity of acquiring correct information. In carrying out this design the Commission have personally examined several hundred witnesses, embracing most of the leading distillers, rectifiers and dealers in spirits in the country, the representatives of the various branches of American pharmacy and of the industrial interests into which alcohol enters as a constituent, and have also sought to acquaint themselves by correspondence and otherwise, with the history and detail of foreign experience and legislation on this subject. The result of this inquiry has led to a reversal of their original opinions, and induces them to believe that in a revenue, industrial and moral point of view, it would be expedient to reduce the existing rate of excise of $2 per gallon on distilled spirits, and to substitute therefor a lower rate of $1 per proof gallon. Among the reasons given by the Commission for this conclusion are, that the excise tax on distilled spirits in Great Britain is from five to six and two-third times their first cost, while in this country it is from eight to twelve times their first cost; that it has been established that whenever a tax equivalent to one hundred per cent. of the average cost of an article is imposed upon it, a limit has been attained when the ordinary provisions of the law are sufficient for its execution. In proportion as this limit is departed from the enactment of extraordinary laws to secure the tax is rendered necessary, until finally a point is reached where the inducement to evade or resist the law becomes too powerful to admit of restraint. The Commission further remark that as regards the two rates under discussion there is all the difference between excess and moderation, and that although they do not expect that a reduction to $1 will prevent fraud, yet they do feel sanguine that it will greatly diminish it. Under the operation of a stringent law, the profit of illicit distillation, with the tax at $1 per gallon, would not amount to more than 50 or 60 cents per gallon; while at the present rate of tax it would be from $1 50 to $1 60 per gallon. The consumption of spirits for all purposes under the present excise, averages from forty-two to forty-five millions of gallons per annum; allowing the whole excise to be collected it would amount to from eighty-four to ninety millions of gallons. But in view of our own experience and that of Great Britain nothing like that amount can be collected. On the other hand, with a reduction of the tax to $1 per gallon, the Commission believe that the aggregate production and consumption through an increased demand for industrial purposes would amount to sixty millions of gallons per annum; and as a tax of $1 per gallon is conceded by all parties to be not unreasonable, it seems probable that, with an effective law, an immediate revenue of at least $50,000,000 might be collected, with a subsequent annual increase. The Commission then proceed to consider the bearing of this question on industrial development, and after considering the evidence presented, they conclude that it is certain that the present high price of alcohol is most extensively and injuriously felt by both the industry and the science of the country. Finally, regarding the question in a moral point of view, the Commission ask "Whether it is either just or expedient on the part of the Government to impose by law in the first instance a tax so unprecedentedly high as to constitute in itself a premium for fraud which it is morally certain that human nature as ordinarily constituted will not resist, and then secondly, to impose severe penalties for the violations of the law, and whether the hourly provocations to perjury, evasion and concealment held out by a $2 tax will not more than sufficiently counterbalance any good which may result from a possible decrease in the consumption of spirits by reason of their consequent enhancement of price. That the use of alcoholic liquors has not, however, to any great extent, been diminished by reason of a high rate of excise imposed upon them, the commission has no reason to believe. The weight of evidence received by them in relation to this point tends to establish the contrary. But if such were the fact, it is altogether probable that a portion of the small diminution has been fully compensated for by the increased use of opium or other more injurious substances, thus supplanting one vice by substituting a more degrading one in its place. If this be true, the effect of the very high tax has been mainly to increase the pecuniary profits upon vice without controlling it or raising an adequate revenue upon the process; and if, as is here maintained, the attempt to discriminate against vice by the high rate has been successful neither in a moral point of view nor in raising the largest revenue. Then it is hardly worth while to interfere injuriously with so many of the established wants and necessities of civilization by continuing a further unsuccessful trial."

THE GOLD OF THE RICHMOND BANKS.

A day or two before the evacuation of Richmond by the rebels, a large amount of gold coin was run off by the Confederate Government and by the Richmond banks. The amount sent off by the banks is said to have been $250,000. Shortly after it left Richmond, the train was captured by guerillas, and the coin belonging to the banks was stolen; the agent of the banks managing afterward to recover $100,000 of the amount. This sum was moved about from place to place, following for a time the vicissitudes of the fugacious rebel Government, and at length reached Washington, Georgia, where it was deposited in a bank. In a few days Gen. STEADMAN, upon the order of the President and Secretary of War, seized this coin as the property of the rebels, and it was sent here and handed over to the Secretary of the Treasury as a special Government deposit. For some time past the Richmond banks have been urging the Government to restore this coin to them, they claiming that it is their private property. They show, among other proofs, that our military commanders in the first instance recognized the treasure as private property, and gave it safe conduct as such. The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday, with the concurrence of the Secretary of War and the President, referred the matter to the Solicitor of the Treasury to examine the simple question of ownership. If it be clearly shown that the rebel Government had no interest in the coin, it will be immediately delivered to the claimants.

FUNERAL OF COL. BROWNING.

The funeral of Col. WM. A. BROWNING, formerly the President's private Secretary, and late Secretary of the Mexican Legation, took place at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and was attended by the President and his family, Col. L. CAMPBELL, Minister to Mexico, and other persons of distinction.

MINISTER TO EQUADOR.

The President has appointed W. T. COGGSHALL, of Ohio, Minister to Equador, in place of F. HASSAUREK, resigned. This appointment is made upon the recommendation of Postmaster-General DENNISON and Governor COX, of Ohio. Mr. COGGSHALL was for a time assistant editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, afterward Librarian for the Ohio Legislature, and is now Clerk of the Ohio Senate.

FENIAN SPECULATIONS.

The Fenians attach some importance and significance to the visit of Capt. JOHN MCCAFFERTY to the President yesterday. MCCAFFERTY is represented as lately a state prisoner in Ireland, and as now the special envoy of the great Head Centre STEVENS. The visit of MCCAFFERTY yesterday was not attended by any circumstances of a sensational character. The throng of anxious visitors was greater than usual, and when the door was opened to all comers, as is customary, at 3 o'clock the envoy of the Great Head Centre moved along with the pressing crowd, jostled and elbowed as though he were no better than the best of the people, and the President received him as he did all the rest—kindly, respectfully and patiently. MCCAFFERTY told his little story. The President heard it, and that was all there was of it.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

It will be recollected that several weeks ago the House of Representatives passed a resolution declaring it inexpedient at this time to legislate for the payment of claims growing out of the property appropriated or destroyed by the Union armies in putting down the rebellion. Political effect was given to this resolution recently, when the Committee on Claims was discharged from the consideration of the resolutions of the Legislature of West Virginia, asking aid from Congress to repair bridges, &c., destroyed by the Federals as a means of safety. The Committee also reported adversely on the bill for ascertaining and adjusting claims against the Government for injury or destruction of property by the armies of the United States or by the military authorities during the rebellion; and the bill was laid on the table. The Committee was discharged from the consideration of a large number of petitions, including forty for damages arising from raids in July, 1864, by the rebels in the vicinity of Fort Stevens, several miles from this city. There are agents in Washington who have in their possession claims of persons residing in the Southern States for indemnity amounting to millions of dollars. But the prospect of legislative action on that subject is certainly far remote.

RIOT IN RICHMOND.

A letter from Richmond gives the particulars of a riot in the eastern suburbs of that city late on Friday night. It appears that a Police force undertook to disperse or arrest fifty or sixty armed negroes, who fired a volley at them without effect. The Police returned the fire, when the negroes retreated across a ravine. The firing was renewed at intervals, and the black once or twice recrossed the ravine, driving back the Police. The continuous reports of firearms having attracted the attention of the Commanding Officer at Libby Prison, he sent a squad of men to ascertain the cause.

The soldiers went to the rear of the position held by the blacks and the crowd dispersed. The military captured ten of the rioters, several of whom had been wounded, it is reported, by the shots of the police.

THE BREVET PROMOTION BOARD.

By order of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, a board of officers, composed of Major-Gens. SHERMAN, MEADE, THOMAS and SHERIDAN, is to be convened immediately at St. Louis for the purpose of examining the records and inquiring into the character and qualifications of officers of the Regular Army who have received brevet promotions, but whose brevets have not been confirmed. The formation of this board is suggested by members of the Senate, and will explain why that body returned to the Secretary of War the list of brevet promotions recently sent in for confirmation.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

On Saturday last a delegation of the chiefs of a prominent band of the Chippewa Indians had an interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. During the interview, Col. PARKER, of Lieut-

Gen. GRANT's staff, who has been instrumental in common with others in establishing peace between the hostile Indian tribes and the United States, addressed the chiefs in a characteristic manner, counseling them to respect the treaty that has been ratified between them and the Government, and to allow no difficulties or diversions to arise calculated to affect their actions.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Ecuador Declares War Against Spain.

Conspiracy and Attempted Revolution in Peru.

Loss of Two Peruvian Vessels of War.

The Revolution in Bolivia Brought to an End.

Seizure of an American Vessel at Panama.

The steamship *Costa Rica*, Capt. BRADBURY, from Aspinwall Feb. 23, arrived at 2 o'clock this morning, bringing important advices from Central and South America.

The *Costa Rica* brings 200 passedgers and the following amount of specie:

SPECIE LIST.

Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	$63,00 00	Agt. Bank B.N.A.	$30,111 93
A. Belmont & Co.	60,000 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	48,528 46
W. Waddingham	25,000 00	Lee & Walker	336,567 85
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	75,249 11	Panama R. Co.	18,481 33
		Atlantic M. S. Co.	6,584 23
		Order	20,000 00
Dabury, Morgan & Co.	56,713 26	Allen McLane	22,000 00
		Wells, Fargo & Co.	2,050 00
E. Kelly & Co.	205,000 00	Allen McLane	500,000 00
Total			$1,469,286 17

SOUTH AMERICA.

Ecuador Declares War Against Spain—Attempted Revolution in Peru—Loss of Two Peruvian War Ships—The Revolution in Bolivia Ended.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Feb. 23, 1866.

The British mail steamship *Pacific* brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to Feb. 3, from Bolivia to the 7th, and from Callao and Lima to the 14th inst.

Ecuador.

From Guayaquil, by way of Paita, Peru, we learn that the efforts of the GARCIA MORENO party have been successful in bringing the country into an offensive and defensive alliance with Peru and Chili against Spain. The treaty was signed at Quito on the 30th January, by the three Ministers of the respective Republics. As Ecuador has no navy, no money, no men to spare, and nothing in any shape except sympathy to contribute to the war, I do not see that she can gain anything by this declaration, unless she counts the closing of the Guayaquil River to commerce by a Spanish gunboat a gain.

Peru.

On the evening of the 13th a conspiracy against the Government of the Dictator, PRADO, was discovered and frustrated, the friends of the Dictator being too strong at present. The rising was to have been simultaneous at Callao and Lima. The ring-leaders, who are not named except Gen. SAVALLE, were cast into prison.

From private sources we learn that the Peruvians have lost through the carelessness or incompetence of their commanders two of the ships of their little navy.

The frigate *Amazonas*, while endeavoring to enter Port Montt, ran ashore, careened and filled. She was in the wake of four others of the fleet, the whole force having gone there to join the Chilian fleet. The monitor *Loa*, built at Callao, for harbor defence, was run aground on the Whale's Back, in the harbor of Callao, and will be a total loss. The commander says he was looking for a channel! The *Amazonas* can be raised if the Spanish fleet will give her time, which it probably will not.

Business, of course, is at a stand-still in all the ports of Peru and at Lima—money is very scarce, everybody having taken to hoarding—and provisions and other necessaries at an exorbitant price, and daily becoming higher. It is more than likely that the Spanish fleet will seize the Chincha Islands within a moth. In short, notwithstanding, the papers of Lima declare that: "From all the cities of the Republic there is the most unanimous expression of satisfaction with the Government of the Governor-General BRADO, and of full sympathy in the couse to which he has devoted himself and the country against the countrys' enemy," notwithstanding this, I think you may look out for a revolution ere long in Peru, and an early abandonment of the course of Chili.

A revolt among the Chinese, who are so cruelly worked and treated by their masters at the Chincha Islands, broke out on the 28th of January. The Chinamen on the middle island early in the morning rose in a body and attempted to kill all their corporals or overseers, also Chinamen, and, before the military could be brought to their assistance, butchered four of them, drove others into the sea, and dangerously wounded others. In restoring order, twenty-six Chinamen were shot down, several of them dead.

The Peruvian Government had taken possession of the storeship at the Chinchas, belonging to Mr. BRYCE for what reason is not known.

Exchange in Callao and Lima, on London, had fallen to 35½d. per Bolevian dollar, 90 days.

Bolivia.

The revolutioniste in Bolivia were defeated in a battle at Viacha, near La Pay, on the 24th January. Gen. MELGAREJO entered La Paz the same day, offering pardon to all those who had compromised themselves against him. He also issued a proclamation convening for the first of August next a National Assembly, to elect a Provisional President and to reform the Constitution of 1861. Thus, after thirteen months of revolution, the country will probably enjoy a peace of, possibly, the same duration.

Chili.

In this Republic the declaration of war made by Peru against Spain, and the alliance offensive and defensive with Chili had caused great rejoicings, festivals, etc. The blockade of Valparaiso is continued by a portion of the Spanish fleet, the frigates *Villa de Madrid* and *Blanca* having left, one going south and the other north. Their object in leaving the port and destination was not known. Some supposed they were going to convoy vessels to the fleet expected with provisions—others that they had gone to hunt up the Peruvian and Chilian fleets—and still others, that they had gone to establish depots for provisions at Juan Fernandez.

Capt. NUNEZ, Commander of the Spanish fleet since the suicide of Admiral PAREJA, has published an order declaring contraband of war, as a temporary measure until the Queen's Government can be heard from, the coals of the Coronel, Loto, and other Chilian mines. This order covers all neutral vessels on board of which may be found Chilian coals, "whatever may be their port of destination." All of which shows that Capt. NUNEZ reads his international law out of queer books.

The Chilian papers keep up their high tone in regard to the war. One of them says:

"Spain has now got to do her work; the Chilian Government can now accept no compromise with her insulting and basely-thought of enemy. The country at large has been delighted with the sympathy of England and France, and values the attempts which these powers have been making for amicrble settlement; but Chili will, and can never do less nor more than obtain by whatever means, the amplest guarantees that she shall *never* again be put to trouble through Spain; and till Spain is made to give up all her iniquitous claims on the West Coast Republics, she will find these Republics possessing powers, and ways and means, and a determination of spirit to avenge their honor and rights to the last."

River Plate.

Nothing new had occurred at the theatre of war. The allied army remains encamped on the right bank of the Parana, without attempting to cross, the Paraguans defending the left bank with powerful batteries. The Brazilian contingent was receiving large reinforcements.

NEW GRENADA.

Seizure of the American Steamer Uncle Sam by the Authorities on Charge of Violating Neutrality—Naval Court of Inquiry—The River Atrato Route—Naval Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Feb. 23, 1866.

From the interior we have nothing new of any importance; but we have had, the past week, a little local excitement, now apparently at its crisis, in regard to the seizure of an American steamer, the *Uncle Sam*, with a valuable cargo, by the President of this State.

A few days since it was found that Messrs. JAMES S. HERMANN & Co., an American-Jamaican house in this city, had purchased for $60,000 from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, their steamship *Uncle Sam*. Soon dozens of carts were employed in hauling to the water provisions, wines, naval stores and other supplies to be embarked on the *Uncle Sam*, ostensibly for a port and party in Chili, but which Messrs. HERMANN & Co. and the persons employed to take charge of the vessel took no particular pains to conceal, were for the use of the Spanish fleet at Valparaiso. So soon as the authorities felt certain of their ground, they notified Mr. HERMANN that they had reason to believe he was on the point of dispatching a vessel from the port in contravention with the laws of neutrals, &c., and quite a lengthy correspondence, I am informed, passed between the parties. In the meantime Señor LA FUENTE, the Peruvian Consul, was actively at work. It was soon ascertained that there was a treaty between Chili and New Granada, (now Colombia,) dated 1849, which forbid either power to lend aid to the enemies of the other in men arms, *provisions*, &c., &c., and that a similar treaty was signed in 1859 by the Ministers of New-Granada and Peru and duly ratified. Upon these treaties being brought to the notice of the President, he dispatched, yesterday, at 12 o'clock, a force of fifty men, under Capt. HERNANDEZ, to the *Uncle Sam*, who boarded her and took possession in the name of the United States of Columbia. The *Uncle Sam* has 800 tons of goods on board, with a full crew and a master who was to be paid $2,000 down for taking and leaving her under the guns of one of the Spanish frigates in the port of Valparaiso, and a gratuity of $1,000 more or less, if he succeeded in his enterprise. Beside the valuable and necessary cargo for the fleet, partly shipped via Aspinwall, from New-York, the *Uncle Sam*, a pretty fast and handy vessel, would have been a great acquisition to the Spanish fleet, as a dispatch or supply boat. It is reported that the enterprise was under the direction of the Spanish Minister at Washington, and that the French Consul here acted as his agent. But of this I know nothing except street rumor.

It was reported on the street, this morning, that the flag of the *Uncle Sam* was to be changed to a French one, in order that she might proceed on her voyage. How this change would help the matter I do not clearly perceive, as the French Government would have no more right to protect her in an illegal and improper voyage than would the American. It is also said the military force is to be withdrawn from the vessel under the pledge of the owners and the United States Consul that she shall not go to sea without the consent of the authorities.

Two Commissioners, Capt. REYNOLDS, of the United States Navy, and Mr. DANIELS, have arrived at Aspinwall from Washington, and convened on board the gunboat *James Adger*, at Aspinwall, a naval court of inquiry to ascertain the facts connected with the death of GEORGE HOLMES, a colored British subject, at the hands of a sentry of the *James Adger*, while the *Adger* was coaling at the wharf. The facts of the case have already been stated in the New-York papers. The killing was doubtless an accident, but the British Vice-Consul at Aspinwall having written a very intemperate letter on the subject to his superior, Mr. HENDERSON, at Panama, charging that it was a murder. Mr. HENDERPON forwarded a copy of the letter to Mr. BRUCE, British Minister to Washington, and thus the ordering of the court by the United States Government.

I clip the following from the Panama *Star & Herald:*

"We are informed on good authority that the engineer entrusted with the survey of the passage supposed to exist between the Tuyra and the Atrato Rivers, with the view of opening an inter-oceanic communication, has returned from his exploration, and has been quite successful. His report and map will be published as soon as possible.

Mr. LOUIS LACHARME, civil engineer, and Mr. JULIO A. DE GORGOZA were the parties engaged, under directions from Mr. ANTHOINE DE GORGOZA."

Nobody here doubted that the "gentlemadly engineer" would be "quite successful," as h s orders unquestionably were to be "quite successful." Whoever heard of a survey for an inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus that was *not* "quite successful?"

The British steamer *Guyaqvil*, which left Havana on the 13th inst., took 134 California gold miners to Tumaco, for the mines of Barbacoas.

MARK BRADLEY and the boy ICKE, the latter belonging to the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, have been convicted of robbing Paymaster RITTENHOUSE's safe of $13,000, and sentenced to the chain-gang, the first for seven years and the latter for ten years.

The Liverpool and West Indin steamship line have been quite unlucky lately in their fine vessels, three or four of them having been disabled coming to or in going from Aspinwall. The *Venezuela* at last dates was at St. Thomas, disabled, bound to Aspinwall. In the meantime over 20,000 packages of goods for shipment are lying in the Panama Railroad Company's storehouses.

The *Golden Age* is just in with 180 passengers and $1,400,000 in gold, for New-York, and 75 passengers for the gold mines at Barbacoas.

The United States gunboat *Nyack* and double-ender *Wateree* were at Callao on the 15th instant. At Panama we have the sloop-of-war *St. Marys* and at Aspinwall the gunboat *James Adger*. The latter ought to be relieved. Six month is long enough for any crew to remain in this port.

Washington's Birth Day was remembered at Aspinwall by the hoisting of flags on the *James Adger*, over the United States and French consulates, the steamship offices, and by fireworks in the evening.

Central America.

PANAMA, Friday, Feb. 23, 1866.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, arrived at Panama from Central American ports, on the 15th. From Salvador the dates are to the 6th. Both Salvador and Guatemala remain in peace.

Purser PETERSON, of the *Guatemala*, reports that on the 9th instant, the day of his entering the port of Realejo, Nicaragua, the [illegible] from the interior, brought the intelligence that the towns of Granada and Masaya had experienced twenty-one shocks of an earthquake within twenty-four hours, eight of which were very severe. The people had abandoned their houses for the open squares, fields and plains. No information is given as to the damage done.

The Panama *Star* says that great anxiety was also felt in Costa Rica.

The Panama *Star* says that great anxiety was also felt in Costa Rica, although the cause of alarm there seems to proceed from another convulsion of nature in a different direction. The Volcano Turrialba, some seven leagues from Cartago, was in a very active state, emitting volumes of smoke and dust. The thunder from these eruptions caused many a sleepless night to the unfortunate inhabitants within the surroundings of the mountain. Several severe shocks of earthquakes were experienced in San José, Costa Rica, during which time the wells drying up caused great anxiety and inconvenience. Falls of volcanic dust prevailed to a great extent throughout that region of Costa Rica, and even within a few miles of the town of Punta Arenas. On board the steamship *Guatemala*, ashes of almost an impalpable nature were discovered on the exposed parts of the ship.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Academy of Music was well attended on Saturday, but the usual crowd was of course modified by the weather. Those who were present enjoyed an exceedingly agreeable performance of the charming comic opera "Don Pasquale." Mlle. BOSISIO was the *Norma*, and sang and acted much better than she has yet done. The music suits her voice, and the dramatic opportunities of the piece are to the lady's taste. BELLINI and IRFRE were both admirable. The tilte *rôle* was intrusted to Signor SARTI, a new *buffo*, who will be a useful addition to the company. He has a musical voice of fair quality and power. His merits as an actor appear to consist in not overdoing the scene. In the third act Signor SARTI received much applause. We are glad to notice that "Don Pasquale" will be given on Wednesday evening next. To-night "Il Trovatore" for the only time this season.

The only change in theatrical matters this week is at the Broadway Theatre, where instead of "Solon Shingle, "the comedy of "Victims" will be played. Mr. OWENS, of course, plays the central part. We notice, also, that BUTLER's troupe, from No. 444 Broadway, remains at the New-Bowery Theatre, playing in combination with the regular company. The bills of the various places of amusement will be found in our amusement bulletin.

The National Conservatory of Music gave a fine concert at Irving Hall on Saturday evening, before a crowded audience. The institution, we hear, is prosperous, and in a limited way affords musical instruction at a very moderate rate. Thirty-two pupils from the piano classes took part in the exercises. They played BEETHOVEN's *sonate pathetique* with sixty-four hands—which, indeed, were all the hands they had about them. The piece as thus interpreted was more than pathetic. Subsequently the overture to "Titus" was played. *Titus* as we all know was the pride and delight of the human race, "*amor et delicia humani generis*," but we prefer encountering him in history. In music he is rather overwhelming. The Emperor, it will be remembered, was murdered. So, too, was the overture. It was, however, creditable to the Conservatory, which has had but a brief existence, that it could produce thirty-two pupils sufficiently advanced even to attempt to play in public. The pianos used were from the factory of Mr. WEBER, and as will be perceived very much from the factory. Mr. WEBER (who is an excellent musician) enjoyed the felicity of playing on one of his own instruments. Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, Musical Director of the Conservatory, executed a short piece for the fiddle (about a hundred and fifty pages) with remarkable brilliancy and skill. It was called the "Flight of the Indian Warrior," but the "worn Camanche" lingered so long that it was more like an occupation than a flight, and it was a wonder that he did not get scalped. Mr. SCHREIBER played a solo on the cornet with his usual refinement of style and delicacy of execution. The vocal department was intrusted to Signora DE ROSSI, Signor MASSIMILIANI and Signor ANTONUCCI, who sang their pieces with effect. The concert indeed gave abundant satisfaction to the audience.

Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK gave his second concert at STEINWAY's rooms on Thursday evening last, and as usual the *salon* was crowded to its greatest capacity. The programme opened with the performance of six preludes from the "well-tempered Clavichord" by J. J. BACH, played by Mr. R. GOLDBECK and Mr. S. B. MILLS, in a masterly manner. Mr. GOLDBECK has arranged a second piano *obligato* to those preludes, and in doing so has succeeded in happily preserving the spirit of the composer. The task was a difficult one, and there are some who will regret that it was not impossible. Mr. GOLDBECK played a "Fantasia Hougroise," by R. WILLMERS, an effective *morceau* by a composer who is too little known in this country; a *sonata* by BEETHOVEN (the Pastoral, opus 28) and a couple of piano *morceaux* by himself. The *sonata* is one of the most difficult of the series, and in picturesqueness and intense sympathy with Nature, has never been surpassed. Mr. GOLDBECK's rendering of this exquisite work gave evidence of careful and conscientious study, and of that intimate acquaintance with the form of classical music, without which it is in vain to attempt its execution. The vocalists of the occasion were Miss STERLING and Mr. G. G. ROCKWOOD, who sang several new songs by Mr. GOLDBECK. The lady (who is a pupil of Signor ABELLA) possesses a charming contralto voice, and uses it with rare intelligence and feeling. She took the audience completely by surprise, and won a genuine success. Mr. GOLDBECK's next concert will take place at STEINWAYS' on March 15.

The Harmonic Society gives a performance of HANDEL's "Samson," at Dr. CHEEVER's Church, on Thursday evening next. Miss MARIA BRAINERD, Mme. FANNY RAYMOND RITTER, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON and Mr. J. R. THOMAS are the soloists. The orchestral and choral forces will be under the direction of Mr. F. L. RITTER.

Messrs. MASON and THOMAS give their fourth *soiree* of chamber music, at Dodworth's Hall, on Wednesday evening next. The programme is as follows: Quartette in A opus 18, No. 5, by BEETHOVEN; Trio in F opus 6, by BARGIEL; and Quartette in C opus 163, by SCHUBERT.

It is always interesting to read Mr. GROVER's operatic announcements, and they are written in such a style that they can be read at a distance with advantage. The German artists now under Mr. GROVER's direction were recently announced to give a performance of "Fra Diavolo." The opportunity was seized to publish a puff preliminary on the programme, from which we extract the following Delphic sentence: "HERMAN slightly surpassing in that good nature which the public everywhere accords him, in order to please Milor the Englishman, with something national introduces as one of the robbers, RUSSELL's popular ballad, 'I'm afloat, I'm afloat,' which produces the most tumultuous enthusiasm and presents this popular basso in an entirely new feature!" Concerning the "Magic Flute" Mr. GROVER remarks with charming frankness that "the opera is at present given in a most gratifying manner; and as clearly excelling all its former presentations in this country is worthy of the large attendance which it receives."

The fine, open Spring weather has enabled Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS to commence the construction of their new hall, which it will be remembered is at the rear of their marble palace in East Fourteenth-street. When finished it will be the finest building of the kind in America, and what is more to the point exactly what we want in New-York. There has of late been a noticeable revival in oratorio music, or rather an increased activity on the part of the two societies which cultivate and represent it. The Harmonic Society, under the intelligent direction of Mr. RITTER, seems, at last, to have got past the "Messiah." The Mendelssohn Union, under the energetic and capable *bâton* of Mr. WILLIAM BERGE, has many novel works in rehearsal. Both societies have been hampered and restrained heretofore by the want of a suitable hall in which to give their performances. This difficulty, we are glad to know, will soon cease. The hall now in process of erection by Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS is a noble contribution to art. It will seat 2,500 people, and be furnished with a first-class organ. Musical entertainments of great magnitude will be practicable in such an edifice. The existence of the hall indeed insures many first-class entertainments. It will be finished by the 1st of September.

The members of the French company gave a performance at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening. The play was "L'Aiente," an effective but over-long piece, known to the American stage under the name of "Hidden Hand." It was splendidly acted. The new theatre in Fourteenth-street will be ready for occupancy in about six weeks. The next performance at the Academy is on Thursday evening the 8th inst.

Fine Arts.

A valuable and interesting collection of pictures, bronzes, terra-cotta, &c., contributed by the members of the French Etching Club, (Paris.) and just imported, will be opened to the public to-day, at the Fine Arts Gallery, No. 625 Broadway. The exhibition will be in the highest degree interesting.

BRADY's superb collection of war photographs will be exhibited to the public during the present week. The Gallery is at No. 785 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Reply to the Recent Letter of Vulcan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Vulcan," the writer of an article in your issue of Sunday, 25th ult., under the caption "Naval Affairs," appears to have had his equanimity greatly disturbed because Mr. DONALD MCKAY, the distinguished shipbuilder, of Boston, in his recent letter to the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, reviewing the iron-clad navies of England, France and the United States, has thought proper to refer to the ram *Dunderberg*, designed and constructed by me, in the following complimentary terms:

"I (Mr. McK.) can allude with pride to that wonderful production of human genius, the *Dunderberg*, now in process of construction by Mr. W. H. WEBB, of New-York. I have personally inspected all the iron-clads of England and France, but I have not seen one of them which, in originality of design, power and completeness of details, begins to compare with her. She combines the impregnability of the turret system with the advantages of the broadside and ends. In short, she can bring guns to bear from every point of the compass without changing her position. From the appearance of her model, it is evident to me that she must be an excellent seaboat, of uniform speed, and, notwithstanding her great size, easily managed. It is said she will cost over $2,000,000. This is not high when compared with the sums lavished on the large iron-clads of the Old World, which are far inferior to her as vessels of war. I consider her a match for a fleet of such vessels as some of the best produced in France."

So full and decided an expression of opinion, given voluntarily by one who has himself successfully designed and constructed very many of the largest ships ever built in this country, and who has recently, as on a former occasion, had opportunity to inspect the iron-clads of England, France, and also those of our own country, is certainly as honorable to Mr. MCKAY—a distinguished rival in the profession—as it is gratifying to myself. I know that many of our own and foreign naval officers, as well as many other persons of good judgment, coincide with Mr. MCKAY in an opinion founded upon a long experience and repeated opportunities of examining the iron-clads of England and France, and I doubt not the information imparted in his letter will be considered reliable and valuable by our Government and countrymen, Vulcan's strictures to the contrary notwithstanding. Not satisfied with his aspersions of Mr. MCKAY by impugning the motives and disparaging the opinion of that gentleman, Vulcan proceeds to make an unprovoked and malicious attack upon the design, model, construction, vulnerability, speed, &c., of the *Dunderberg*, evidently with the intention of depreciating her merits in the estimation of our Government and people, and also the value of my property in her; or, perhaps, he is advocating, at the expense of the *Dunderberg*—a sea-going vessel—the monitor and turret system, to which he so often refers. His opinion (if honestly expressed) respecting the *Dunderberg* is thus put upon record. Similar opinions in regard to other vessels designed and constructed by me were entertained by persons quite as competent to judge of their merits as Vulcan can be to judge of the *Dunderberg*, the publishing of which would not prove very flattering to their professional reputation.

Here, then, we have the concurrent testimony of Mr. MCKAY and many naval officers of experienced judgment adverse to Vulcan, and now for the first time publicly I beg to express my own opinion, which is, that the *Dunderberg* possesses all the advantages claimed for her by Mr. MCKAY. But it is not my province or purpose to quarrel with Vulcan for entertaining or honestly expressing his opinion, nor do I now intend to enter upon any arguments to controvert his statements, however damaging to me he may have intended they should appear, and here I take leave of the subject, preferring to wait the time, now near at hand, when the completion and consequest test of the ship will prove his statements erroneous, his judgment at fault, and his opinion respecting the *Dunderberg* of little or no value.

W. H. WEBB.

State of Public Sentiment in South Carolina.

Extract from a Private Letter Dated

SOUTH CAROLINA, Sunday, Feb. 25, 1866.

In this part of the State everything is profoundly quiet. Everyone has gone to work earnestly. All of the freed people have made contracts, and are now busy at work. I have employed between forty and fifty and have settled them off upon small places, ten or twelve upon a place—each place separate and distinct from the other. I have furnished them with everything to make them comfortable, and necessary to cultivate the lands. I have given them an interest in everything raised, grown and gathered upon the plantation. I intend to give the system of labor a fair trial, and if it can be developed I intend to do it. Thus far they have given me the highest satiafaction. I never had them to work better. The high price of cotton has stimulated everyone to its production. The idea, however, of having a tax of five cents the pound upon raw cotton to pay, has, in a manner, relaxed the energies of the country in its production. Much land, if such is made the law, will be planted in provisions that would otherwise have been put in cotton. Planters would have put everything in cotton, and would have relied upon the West to grow the provisions. I think the Government will find it bad political economy. Much aggregate wealth of the country will be lost. Cotton is gold to the nation in all of her exchanges, and every bale not made that could have been made is so much wealth lost.

Ball's Statue of Lincoln.

A correspondent in Florence sends us the following description of a new group by BALL, the sculptor, representing LINCOLN emancipating the slaves.

"The idea is beautiful, and it is finely carried out. LINCOLN is standing with one band on the American shield, with the stars and stripes, and the other stretched out over a negro kneeling before him, in a half rising position, his handcuffs broken, the liberty-cap upon his head, and an unmistakable expression of joy and hopeful anticipation in his upturned face. LINCOLN's homely features are true to life, but refined and idealized by the sublime benignity with which he looks down upon the poor outcast at his feet, whom he has made an equal before man, as well as before God. LINCOLN's whole figure is excellent, thoroughly expressive of the unpretending simplicity of the man, and yet clothed with all the dignity which his character and his work have given him. Behind him is the broken whipping-post, beneath him lie the fragments of the whip, both things that were. It is a beautiful group, and one that should be known far and wide in America; indeed, it strikes me that no more fitting subject could be found for LINCOLN's monument than this embodiment of the cause for which he died."

FROM JAPAN.

Arrival of a New Steamer—Supply of Silk—Large Fire—The Cochin Rebellion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, March 4.

The French brig *St. Louis* brings Yokohama dates of Jan. 31st and Hong Kong dates of Jan. 17th.

The Japanese steamer *Fusiyama*, built in New-York, had arrived at Yokohama.

The supply of silk in Japan was inferior in quality and quantity.

A great fire occurred in the suburbs of Yedo on the 28th of January. Thirty persons perished in the flames.

The Daimio's Government was taking measures to overthrow the Cochin rebellion.

The second installment of the Simonski indemnity had been paid to the foreign Governments.

There is no news of consequence from China.

The overland mail from New-York, with dates of Feb. 7th, has arrived.

Sailed, ship *White Swallow*, KNOWLES, of New-York, for Hong Kong.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Continued Excitement Among the Fenians—A Report from Head-Centre Stephens.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 4.

A large gathering of Fenians, representing the Shawmut District, was held at headquarters in Hanover-street, Saturday evening, at which $36,000 in bonds were taken. The meeting, in view of the aspect of affairs in Ireland, reconsidered the motion whereby it was voted at a late meeting that the Brotherhood parade in a body on St. Patrick's Day, the money which would be expended on that occasion being required by the "men in the gap." A report was received from Head-Centre STEPHENS, stating that there were arms and men in abundance for Ireland. The Circle in Lawrence, Mass., remitted $5,000 to President O'MAHONY, on Saturday.

VIRGINIA.

Adjournment of the Legislature—Loyalty of the Southern People.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, March 4.

The Legislature adjourned *sine die* last night. Lieut.-Gov. COWPER, in his parting speech, declared that the people of the South were now more thoroughly loyal to the Union than the citizens of other parts of the Republic. Mr. BALDWIN, the Speaker of the House, made an impressive farewell speech, in which he proclaimed strong sentiments.

FIRE IN BRIDGE-STREET.

A Large Storage-store Destroyed.

The five-story storage store of EDWARD C. JOHNSTON, No. 8 Bridge-street, extending through to Pearl-street, was discovered on fire at 12:10 o'clock this morning. At the time we go to press the building was still burning, and no doubt the whole edifice with its contents, valued at some $300,000 or $400,000, will be totally destroyed.

The firemen are in hopes to be able to prevent the fire extending to the adjoining buildings.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artifiicial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is, in short, the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others. M. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

[*Advertisement.*]

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Burnett's Cocoaine has received universal indorsement. No other preparation possesses such remarkable properties for embellishing and strengthening the hair, and rendering it dark and glossy. It cures baldness and eradicates dandruff. It has stood the test of time and competition. Sold all over the world.

Forty drops of Metcalfe's Rheumatic REMEDY contain as much virtue as forty bottles of many other medicines, and will instantly cure nervous headache, neuralgia, &c. Try it. For sale by all druggists.

J. T. Ellis' up-town depot for Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines, No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st. D. Barnum's "self-sewer," or "self-guide and baster," sent by mail upon receipt of price, $1 50.

Second-Hand Safes in large numbers. of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents Wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch SewING-MACHINE and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE, No. 625 Broadway.

The improved Elliptic Sewing-Machines. A. H. SUPLEE, No. 537 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Spring Overcoats off Scotch Cassimeres, Melton and Repelant cloths, very low. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av. and 62 Lafayette-place.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

Members of the National Guard should read "The National Guard," in the March number of the *United States Service Magazine*. Price 50 cents. Sent free by mail. O. B. RICHARDSON, Publisher, No. 540 Broadway, New-York.

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Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that mothers can rely upon for their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. During the process of teething, its value is incalculable. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation and allays all pain, thereby giving rest to the child, and comfort to the mother.

Symptoms of Worms in Children are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits," or Worm Lozenges, are simple and effectual.

Dr. Mott's HAIR CREAM.

The proprietors of the valuable preparation known as Dr. Mott's Hair Cream take pleasure in presenting it to the public. It has been used for several years in private practice, and many of the best families in New-York testify to the benefits derived from it. Originating with a practical and learned chemist and practitioner, it combines in a beautiful manner the most effective qualities of a *preservative, restorative* and *hair dressing*. Gray or faded hair is, after a few applications, restored to its original *color, beauty* and *freshness*. The head kept clean and free from dandruff, and all itching or irritation of the scalp prevented. Is a clean and luxurious hair dressing. For sale by druggists.

Principal depot, DIXON, CLARKS & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers-st.

JOHN PEAKE, General Agent.

Moore's Blotter.

A new practical and convenient article. Will save half the paper used the ordinary way. Is always clean and free from grease and perspiration. Parties using it are its best friends. Sold by stationers.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Self-Applied Sight Restorer—Newly improved, dispensing with glasses; simple, harmless, efficient. Single one, with directions, $3; one dozen by mail, $20. Also, D. Barnum's "Self-Sewer," or Self-Guide and Baster for all sewing-machines, $1 50, with directions: $9 a dozen by mail. Columns of certificates. Rare chance for agents. D. BARNUM, (at the Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine Office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York,) General Agent for the United States.

3,500 Bricks per Hour with only two-horse power are made by the NATIONAL, which is a clay-tempering machine, and the bricks made by it WILL STAND THE TEST OF ALL WEATHER AND CLIMATES. ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

The Florence Gold Medal Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, with reversible feed. NO. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

Electricity, for the cure of disease, applied in all its various forms, at No. 50 Bond-st.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Sunday, March 4, GRACE ALLEN, oldest daughter of Walter W. and Cecelia C. K. Adams, in her 6th year.

Funeral to take place from the residence of her parents, No. 106 Varick-st., on Tuesday morning, March 6, at 11 o'clock.

☞ New-Bedford and Fall River papers please copy.

BERRY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, March 2, MARTIN R. BERRY, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 127 Jay-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, March 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BENNETT.—At Fort Hamilton, Friday, March 2, RICHARD R. BENNETT, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Monday, the 5th inst., at 2½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the terminus of the railroad.

BALDWIN.—Peacefully, on Sabbath morning, March 4, after great suffering, ELLOISE LYNDE, wife of D. M. Baldwin.

Funeral on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the residence of her mother, No. 162 West 12th-st. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills.

BRINKERHOFF.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 3, JANE ELIZA, daughter of Isaac Brinkerhoff, aged 31 years, 7 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the East Reformed Dutch Church, Bedford-av., corner of Jefferson-st., on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BELL.—On Saturday, March 3, in her 8th year, REBECCA, second daughter of William and Nannie T. Bell, of Yonkers.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her parents' house, at 9 o'clock A. M. on Third Day, the 6th inst.

CARRICK.—On Saturday, March 3, CORNELIUS A., son of George H. and Margaret Louisa Carrick, aged 2 years and 1 month.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 287 South 4th-st., Jersey City, this day, (Monday,) at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

DELVES.—On Sunday morning, March 4, THOMAS J. DELVES, the only son of Samuel and Emma Delves, aged 2 years, 2 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 64 East 15th-st.

A bud on earth to bloom in Heaven.

☞ Liverpool papers please copy.

DE LA MATER.—On Saturday morning, March 3, THEODORE BISHOP, son of Charles H. and Emeline E. De La Mater, aged 1 year and 7 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Monday, March 5, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, John De La Mater, Esq., No. 265 10th-av.

GODWIN.—On Friday, March 2, Mrs. MARY GODWIN, widow of Henry Godwin, aged 79 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 46 Market-st., Paterson, N. J., at 2 o'clock Monday, March 5.

GRIFFIN.—On Sunday, March 4, ALFRED A. P., son of Dr. Thomas B. and Charlotte Griffin, aged 1 year, 3 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, March 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 77 East 12th-st.

GRICE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday night, March 3, JOSEPH GRICE, Esq., in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 129 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MORGAN.—On Friday, March 2, PAULINE LOUISE, daughter of Paulina A., and the late George Morgan, of New-Orleans.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Monday morning, the 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

MILLER.—On Friday evening, March 2, of membranous croup, EPHRAIM SECOR, youngest child of Sarah J. and Ephraim Miller, Jr., aged 11 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his grandfather, T. F. Secor, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday at 12 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 167 East 50th-st.

ROGERS.—On Saturday, March 3, Mrs. LUCRETIA S. ROGERS, aged 80 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 127 Varick-st., on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

VAN WYCK.—On Sunday, March 4, of scarlet fever, CLASSENA, only daughter of Abm. and Fannie Van Wyck, aged 4 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, South Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, March 6, at 3 P. M.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. George F. Seward, the Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, of the death, on the 9th day of August last, at Shanghai, of WALTER CLARKE, alias FRANKLIN, of New-York City; also of the death on the 28th day of the same month, at the same place, of JOHN SWEENEY, formerly of Bellport, L. I.

The legal representatives of the deceased above-mentioned can obtain further information by addressing this Department.

Information has also been received from the same source, of the death, on the 2d day of September last, at Shanghai, of Miss JANE HUMPHRYS, of New-York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

BAKER, VOORHIS & CO., (Successors to J. S. Voorhies,) Law Booksellers and Publishers, No. 66 Nassau-st., respectfully inform the members of the Legal Profession, that they have been induced by a number of their friends to open

A REGISTER

for the purpose of recording the names of the members of the Bar who may be pleased to leave their address with them.

Resident Lawyers, and Legal gentlemen from different parts of the country, visiting the City, are respectfully invited to call, at their convenience, and leave their address.

Messrs. B., V. & Co. hope that this new feature of their business may in time be made of real value to the Profession; and they trust that the suggestion may meet with general acceptance.

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A CARD—JOHN H. LANGLEY, (LATE ATtache of JOHN HAZLETT, Esq.,) will open his new ladies' and gent's restaurant, corner of 6th-av. and 8th-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, where he would be most happy to see his friends.

N. B.—The press not excepted.

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DR. VON EISENBERG'S ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS.

From the New-York Express.

So many able and earnest men are devoting themselves to medical investigation, that it would be strange if new discoveries were not made. Among the most brillant of these—we may indeed say the most brilliant of all—is that of Dr. VON EISENBERG, in regard to the *Etherealization of Medicines*; we may properly call it the "Spiritualization," since the Latin *Spiritus*, whence comes our word "Spiritual," signifies, primarily, simply "the air."

Many of the most important and vital organs of the human frame cannot be reached by medicines in a solid or even in a liquid form. Thus the *lungs* are shut up in a bony chest to which access can be had only through the wind-pipe, the opening of which is closed by a valve, called the "epiglottis," so sensitive and so delicately constructed, that it will not allow the passage, except by main force, of the most minute crumb, or the smallest drop of liquid. Every person who has "swallowed the wrong way" the smallest substance, whether of liquid or solid, knows the feeling of strangulation thereby occasioned. A man cannot, if he would, voluntarily swallow any liquid or solid into the lungs, or the passage leading to them. Herein lies the true reason why Consumption has been so incurable.

As to the entire apparatus, we have no hesitation in saying that we regard it as a wonderful invention—one that, were it not so costly, we have little doubt would be adopted by every hospital and medical college in the country. We are satisfied it would well repay, even if he had to journey all the way from Europe, the scientific man to see and examine it. It is a marvel of mechanical complexity, and yet, when its multiform uses are considered, of extreme simplicity and great beauty. That it will in every respect fulfill the expectations of the inventor, we have every reason to believe. It has been constructed with an accurate knowledge of its ultimate uses. One so experienced in the specialties for which it is particularly intended as is Dr. Von Eisenberg, and for which he has long felt the necessity in his practice, could make no failure. With it he is enabled to surmount obstacles that were hitherto deemed all but impossible to control. He can now approach with certainty and diagnose thoroughly every disease that, in the course of his extended practice, he aims to master. To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we earnestly suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG. There he will be speedily made to know the possibility of a cure in even complicated cases. We hereto observe that the apparatus is intended also to bring the etherealized medicines into direct action upon the nerves. The nervous system is the source of many diseases. All physicians admit this, and all profess at least to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homeopathic and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may, and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves; but this does not restore the nerve, it is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Æsthetico-Neuralgicon of Dr. Von Eisenberg not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is, that each nerve has a specific office, and has its own peculiar susceptibility. Thus, for example, the nerve of vision is insensible to touch; and, on the other hand, the nerve of touch is insensible to light, and so on through the whole system.

From the Journal of Commerce.

We think it is but just to Dr. Von Eisenberg to call public attention to him. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, if not actually praying for death, who are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is in his power to make them whole or not.

HEARING RESTORED BY A SINGLE APPLICATION OF THE ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON. READ! READ!

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

I have been induced, by the great number of certificates continually published in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill, to apply to him for advice concerning my deafness of many years' standing. I placed myself under his care, and to my utmost delight he made me hear perfectly well by a single painless application of Dr. Von Eisenberg's "Æsthetico-Neuralgicon." I have great pleasure in being able to state that his skill in restoring hearing surpasses anything I ever saw or heard of. His attention to the patient is highly commendable.

JOHN WAKELY, No. 104 Monroe-st.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF THE CHRONIC CATARRH, ASSUMING THE FORM OF CONSUMPTION.

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, and a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting of blood. I have been treated by many eminent physicians without success. Recently the Catarrh became so offensive that I could not go into society. Hearing of DR. VON EISENBERG'S new invention, I thought I would apply to him as a last resource. Having been satisfied with his diagnosis, I submitted to his treatment, and have every reason to be abundantly satisfied, as I am completely cured, and my health so much renovated that I feel better than I felt for the last fifteen years. It is a blessing that experience gives the Doctor the power to restore such a shattered constitution to perfect vigor. I now feel very happy to be able to give this testimonial in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's inimitable skill.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS, Meserole-av., Greenpoint, Long Island.

RESTORATION OF SIGHT.

I, Lawrence Grenna, No. 186 East 36th-st., New-York City, have been suffering from blindness of the left eye for a considerable period. The eye was continually in a state of great inflammation, from which the good eye became affected, and, indeed, my general health was greatly injured by it. Hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation, and as every one said mine was a hopeless case, I called on the Doctor, who, after examining me, undertook my case, and within a fortnight I found myself almost completely cured. It is now a month since I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's treatment, and I am happy to be able to state that the inflammation is entirely gone, so that I see perfectly with both eyes, added to which I am in good health—a blessing I have not enjoyed since I was blind. I do conscientiously and gratefully swear to the above statement, in a court of justice, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, the 10th day of October, 1864.

LAWRENCE GRENNA.

Sworn before me this 10th day of October, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

{ The Grand seal of the New-York Mayoralty. }

Thousands of testimonials similar to the above can be seen at Dr VON EISENBERG'S office,

No. 816 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY WAY OF MEETING THE PRESENT AND ANTICIPATING THE PROSPECTIVE DECLINE IN PRICES, WE OFFER AT WHOLESALE FOR ONE MONTH, THE WHOLE OF OUR SUPERB STOCK OF CLOTHING, WHICH IS UNSURPASSED IN FABRIC, STYLE AND WORKMANSHIP, AND AT A LARGE PER CENT. BELOW THE RULING PRICES.

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MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY ESTABLISHMENT will be removed on or about April 1, from Broadway and 4th-st., to the NEW WHITE MARBLE BUILDING, NO. 686 BROADWAY, Between Great Jones and 4th-sts. Parties wanting first-class furniture will be very liberally dealt with at our establishment before the removal.

APPEAL OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

The Winter being far advanced, the Board of Managers had hoped that the usual receipts of the Association would have superseded the necessity of a special appeal for funds. They much regret that such is not the fact. Though the usual contributions have not decreased, they have not, unfortunately, increased in the ratio of the depressed value of the dollar in purchasing the necessaries of life. Hence the disbursements have so far exceeded the receipts that the Board cannot make another appropriation without enlarged contributions.

The public, they feel assured, are not informed of the amount of destitution now in the City. The present pressure on the Association for aid is greater than it has been in any previous Winter since 1859. About four thousand families, numbering more than fifteen thousand persons, are now receiving relief. And those aided, be it observed, are not the idle and disolute poor, but the deserving and unfortunate, who through failure of employment, sickness, bereavement and other unavoidable causes, have been Providentially thrown upon this Charity for aid. After another month, when the Spring opens, most of these recipients will be able to provide for themselves. Meanwhile, they must be assisted or suffer, and some, perhaps, perish.

As this Association never obtrudes its wants on public notice, except by severe pressure, it is hoped that a liberal response to this brief appeal will prevent the necessity of its repetition.

Contributions may be sent to R. B. MINTURN, Jr., Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.; BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.; R. M. HARTLEY, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place, or to any of the officers or authorized collectors. JAMES BROWN, President.

By order of the Board.

JAMES LENOX, JOHN C. GREEN, A. R. WETMORE, HORATIO ALLEN, } Vice-Presd'ts.

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THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE age for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Neuralgia or Pains in the Limbs, is Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It never fails, if used according to the directions, as thousands can testify. Sold by all the druggists. Price 40 and 80 cents per bottle. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

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SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS—For hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, and all throat complaints. They clear and strengthen the voice, and are used by all ages. Sold by all druggists; 25 cents a box.

NEW-YORK LIQUOR-DEALERS' SOCIETY.—A regular monthly meeting of this society will be held at the Metropolitan Rooms, No. 160 Hester-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 6, 1866, at 7½ o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the society for their action. By order.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS, President.
JOHN MERCHANT, Recording Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF NEW-YORK LODGE No. 330, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend the next regular Communication on TUESDAY EVENING, March 6, at 7½ o'clock.

JAMES R. ELSEY, M.

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.
All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES
which may be checked for without notice.
Collections made promptly on all points.
Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.
Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

MANGAM & TALBERT,

BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

FOR SALE.

NEW-YORK STATE
SEVEN PER CENT. BOUNTY LOAN,
DUE IN 1878 AND 1879.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

J. COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS.

In connection with our Houses in Philadelphia and Washington, we this day open an office at No. 1 Nassau, corner of Wall-st., in this City.

Mr. EDWARD DODGE, late of Clark, Dodge & Co., New-York; Mr. H. C. FAHNESTOCK, of our Washington House, and Mr. PITT COOKE, of Sandusky, Ohio, will be resident partners.

We shall give particular attention to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, and to orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

PIT-HOLE FARMS PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL..................................$150,000,
IN
50,000 SHARES, AT $3 PER SHARE.

OFFICERS:
President—WILLIAM H. STORY, Batavia, New-York.
Vice-President—GEORGE P. BALL, New-York.
Treasurer—JULIUS R. POMEROY, New-York.
Secretary—WM. H. WHITE, New-York.
Superintendent—A. G. MYERS, Titusville, Penn.

OFFICE, NO. 26 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COMPANY HAS
Three different properties in fee simple on Pithole Creek, amounting to eighty-four acres of the best boring territory in the Great Oil Basin.
One property in fee simple on Willeston Run of fifty acres of the best boring territory.
FLOWING WELLS.
Interests in EIGHT of the LARGEST FLOWING WELLS on Pithole Creek and Benneboff Run.
Interests in eight other leases, and twenty-three new wells now going down on the best locations on Pithole Creek and Benneboff Run.
One-half of all the oil from all the wells to be sunk on the Dawson Tract, three of which are nearly completed.
Present product of oil to this Company is sufficient to pay, even at the present low price of oil.
FIVE PER CENT. DIVIDEND PER MONTH,
and leave a surplus in the treasury, with prospects of a large and speedy increase.
Prospectus and every information from the office of the Company.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal [SEAL.] of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARK,
No. 1,624. Comptroller.

THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY offer for sale $1,350,000 of their First Mortgage Sinking Fund, convertible bonds, due April 1, 1895, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in the City of New-York on the first days of April and October in each year, being the entire balance of the bonds which the Company is authorized to sell under the provisions of a mortgage to George N. Titus and James D. Fish, Trustees for $5,600,000, covering the whole line of the Company's road, from Chicago, Ill., to Richmond, Ind., 224 miles, with the franchises, equipment and appurtenances, and all other present and future acquired property.

The proceeds of these bonds now offered will extinguish the whole existing floating debt of the Company, and provide for the purchase of a large amount of additional rolling stock.

For copy of mortgage and further particulars, apply at the office of the Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, where subscriptions for the bonds will be received.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 24, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders and bondholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the third Wednesday (21st) of March, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock and bond transfer books in the Cities of Pittsburgh and New-York, will close on the 5th day of March prox. at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the 23d day of March thereafter. By order of the Board.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the stock and bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors, as required by the amended charter, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 2d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours March 22, and opened April 3 next.
W. M. LARABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, held this day, AUGUSTUS SCHELL was appointed Attorney for the Company in the place of Thomas M. North, removed.

All persons having litigation with the Company are requested to communicate to Augustus Schell, at the office of the Company, the names of the parties, the names of the attorneys, and the present condition of the suits.
C. VANDERBILT, President.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for ten Directors of this Company, constituting the first class, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, proximo, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order.
JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Lilly Run Petroleum Company will be held at the Howard Hotel, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, March 6, 1866, at 1½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 21 to March 7.
JAMES MILLIGAN, Secretary.

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
No. 205½ WALNUT-STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS and election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1866. H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for twenty-five Directors and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, the 8th of March next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

SHERBROOKE GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The annual meeting of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company for the election of Trustees and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March next, at 12 o'clock. By order. H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.
Dated FEB. 23, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE SAFETY TRUCK COMPANY, will be held at their Office, No. 50 Courtlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 13, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOEL C. LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS for the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 115 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 6, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE 42D-ST. AND GRAND-ST. FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, foot 42d-st., North River, on TUESDAY, 13th day of March, 1866. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
JOHN KERR, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

UNION BANK OF LONDON,

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

BELFAST BANKING CO., IRELAND.

We issue sight drafts on the above, in sums to suit.

TAYLOR BROTHERS.

NO. 17 WALL-ST.

800 OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD-BEARING BONDS
OF THE ATCHISON OR CENTRAL BRANCH
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Are offered (by subscription only) on such terms as to make them

The Safest and Most Profitable Investment in this Country.

Apply to EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, Treasurer,
No. 9 Pine-st., New-York; or

NEW-YORK:	BOSTON:
WM. C. WETMORE,	GINERY TWITCHELL,
HENRY DAY,	RALPH M. POMEROY,
CHAUNCEY VIBBARD,	WM. CLAFLIN.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of
UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.
Agents for the sale of the
UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R.,
and of the
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.
Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the
REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

STATE AID BONDS.
Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.
FISK & HATCH BANKERS.

EWELL & CLARKE,

(Successors to Stedman, Ewell & Co.,)
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE and NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, and STOCKS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP.
GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

STOCKS WANTED.

NATIONAL BANKERS' EXPRESS,
AMERICAN EXPRESS,
UNITED STATES EXPRESS,
ADAMS EXPRESS,
AMERICAN TELEGRAPH,
WESTERN UNION EXTENSION TELEGRAPH.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (Room No. 20, third floor,) NEW-YORK, 1st March, 1866.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Stockholders of all classes are requested to meet at the Company's office, Room No. 20, Nos. 46 and 48 Exchange-place, on the 14th of March, at noon.
First.—Pursuant to adjournment from Milwaukee.
Second.—In special meeting for purpose of appointing Committee, see annual report, page 22, and for other important purposes. L. H. MEYER, President.

SAMUEL B. HARD

BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Corner New-st., New-York.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &c., Bought and sold on Commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

UNITED STATES DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
CAPITAL TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

All issues of United States Government Securities bought and sold.
Claims on all the Departments collected promptly and remitted for.
Deposits in Gold and Currency received on favorable terms from all parts of the Union.
Certificates of Deposit issued payable at National Banks everywhere in the United States.
L. HUYCK, President.
C. A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

OFFICE OF THE FISK GOLD MINING COMPANY,
NO. 195 FULTON-ST., March.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held on TUESDAY, the 13th March, at the office of the Company, at 12 noon, the polls to continue open one hour. The transfer books will be closed five days previous to the election. JAS. STRINGER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO. have removed to No. 6 New-st., Stock Exchange Building, where, with increased facilities, they will continue to execute orders for the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds and other securities, strictly on commission.

TRAVELING CREDITS.

Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

BOARD OF IRON FOUNDERS, OF NEW-YORK.

The annual meeting of the Board, for the election of officers, will be held in the MAISON DOREE on TUESDAY EVENING next, March 6, at 7 o'clock.
G. B. BILLERWELL, Secretary.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES for *post-mortem* dividends on all policies which have become claims previous to this date, are hereby notified that the amount due will be paid on presentation of the certificates at this office, properly receipted.

Policy holders residing in the City are notified that the dividends will be entered upon their policies on presentation at the office, and those residing out of the City are notified that statements of their dividends will be sent to them through our agents, or by mail where desired.
F. S. WINSTON, President.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BOSTON, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company are notified to meet at the office of the Erie Railway Company, foot of Duane-st., New-York City, on the 14th day of March, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., to see if it will authorize the issue of bonds and the securing the same by mortgage of the franchise and property of said company, and, if so, to pass any and all votes proper in the premises. Also to see if said Company will change its by-laws so that there may be chosen an Assistant Treasurer, who shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the directors. HORATIO A. OTIS, Secretary.
Dated this 2d day of March, 1866.

ALL HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, North Carolina, are respectfully requested to make themselves known, as soon as possible, to the undersigned, or M. K. JESUP & CO., agents of the company, New-York, giving class and numbers of bonds held by them respectively, that the company may confer with them on matters relating to their interest.
HENRY M. DRANE,
President Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, Wilmington, N. C.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1866.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE (10-40) TEN-FORTY COUPONS, payable March 1st proximo, will now be received for examination.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF ADVANCES and FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Eastern Division of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company, are hereby requested to present the same at this office for payment out of the proceeds of the sale under foreclosure.
R. G. ROLSTON, President, Trustee.

NEW-YORK AND EL DORADO GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and El Dorado Gold Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 106 Broadway at 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, March 13, 1866, for the election of officers and other business. By order of the President.
GEO. H. MUNROE, Secretary.

HEMPSTEAD, Feb. 28, 1865.

THE INTEREST DUE ON QUEENS County Bonds will be paid on presentation at the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, or at the County Treasurer's office in the village of Hempstead.
LEWIS W. ANGEVINE, Treasurer.

COPPER MINE.—A LARGE, RICH, PRODUCTIVE copper mining property, on navigable waters, two days from New-York, for sale very cheap. For further information address Box No. 5,569 Post-office.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN of this City, with a good presence, and a kind, loving heart, middle-aged, but never married, of unexceptionable habits, Christian principles, culture, some property, and high social position, desires to correspond, sincerely, with an amiable and prepossessing lady, of wealth, refinement and respectability, in view of matrimony. All communications sacredly confidential. Address, in good faith and sincerity, with full particulars, HENRY B., Box No. 42 Station G, New-York.

A YOUNG SOUTHERN LADY, OF A VERY lively and romantic disposition, would be pleased to form the acquaintance of a gentleman of means, with a view to matrimony. Such may call on or address Miss BEATRICE CHESTER, care Madam DeCora, Astrologist, No. 369 6th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieut.-Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse, No. 5, on New-York-av., between 18th and 19th sts., Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, March 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large lot of Quartermaster's stores, consisting of

15 lbs. Muriatic Acid,	538 Whitewash Brushes,
10 Adzes, assorted,	4 Bellows,
102 galls. Alcohol,	32 Bevels,
4 Anvils,	132 feet Leather Belting,
835 Augers, assorted,	32 feet Rubber Belting,
392 Axes, assorted,	1,231 Bits, assorted,
30 Broad Axes,	13 Blocks, assorted,
191 Hand Axes,	20 Coffin Boxes,
85 Balls and Chains,	3 Wood Boxes,
14 Pork Barrels,	12 Dredging Boxes.
22 Carpenters' Benches,	1 Draughting Board,
100 Wood Benches,	226 Chair Bottoms,
3 Wash Boards,	125 Chair Backs and Arms,
19 Copper Boilers,	100 Chair Backs,
99 Door Bolts, assorted,	108 Chair Legs,
800 Spring Window Bolts,	3,050 Chair Stretchers,
82 lbs. Borax,	600 Lamp Chimneys,
3,000 Copper Bottoms,	1,000 lbs. Fire Clay,
4 Plumb Bobs,	1,000 lbs. Copper,
6 Circulating Boilers,	500 Stove Doors,
4 Steam Boilers,	400 Chairs, assorted.
2 Marking Brushes,	400 Field Desks,
869 Paint Brushes, assorted.	100 Office-desks.
391 Varnish Brushes.	300 Bucket-ears.
203 Dust Brushes.	2,236 Files, assorted,
19 Clothes Brushes.	1,946 Bastard Files.
2,081 Chisels, assorted.	10,000 Lights Glass.
25 lbs. French Chalk.	2,000 Saucepan Handles.
1,620 Pick-handles.	1,294 Chisel Handles.
25,000 pairs Hinges, assorted.	1,541 Ax Handles.
53 Cast-iron Hoppers.	2,000 Window Sash.
25,000 lbs. Iron, assorted.	3,600 gross Screws, assorted.
1,500 Knobs, assorted.	1,100 Shovels, assorted.
2,000 lbs. Lead.	20,000 lbs. Spikes.
2,926 Chest Locks.	1,000 Stove Feet.
3,506 Cupboard Locks.	2,000 lbs. Cast Steel.
400 Mallets.	700 boxes Tin.
112,000 lbs. Cut Nails.	1,000 Lamp Tubes,
16,000 lbs. Wrought Nails.	105 Cast Iron Traps.
1,000 Frying Pans.	400 yards Silver Tinsel.
8,000 lbs. Wrought Pipe.	6,835 papers Tacks, assorted.
421 Planes, assorted.	100 Wheelbarrows.
250 Tin Pumps, assorted.	4,000 lbs. Wire.
500 lbs. Iron Rivets.	30,000 lbs. Zinc.
300 lbs. Rods, wire.	6,000 Escutcheons.
	300 Tables, assorted.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all of the property is sold.
The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster.

C. W. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer.

SALE OF NEW HOSPITAL CLOTHING, BEDDING, &c.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1866.

An extensive sale of Hospital Clothing, Bedding, &c., entirely new and in the original boxes and bales, will be held in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouses, Fifth and E sts., back of City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following articles will be offered for sale, viz.:

Shirts	40,000
Drawers	20,000
Socks, pairs	20,000
Slippers, pairs	30,000
Gowns	30,000
Bed-sacks	20,000
Pillow-ticks	10,000
Pillows, Hair	4,000
Towels, Hand	10,000

The attention of the trade and the public at large is called to this sale, as the goods will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers. Quantities as small as one dozen will be sold. Goods will be delivered to purchasers within five (5) days from termination of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor U. S. A.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

AUCTION SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS,

Comprising
FRUITS FLOWERS AND LANDSCAPES,
The works of the favorite American artist,
GEO. H. HALL,
BY
MINER & SOMERVILLE,
at the
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st.
ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 12.
Now on exhibition with catalogues.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

8TH AND 9TH AV., ELIZABETH AND 19TH-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

8TH-AV.—The lot of land, with the 2½ and 3-story brick stores and dwellings thereon, situate on the westerly side of 8th-av., between Jane and 4th-sts., Nos. 33, 35, 37, 39, 41 and 43.

9TH-AV.—The five-story brown-stone store and dwelling, situate on the east side of 9th-av., between 19th and 20th-sts., and known as No. 138. Lot 21 feet 10 inches by 80 feet.

19TH-ST.—The three-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot, situate on the south side of 19th-st., 267 feet 2 inches east of 2d-av., No. 189. The house is 20 feet 11 inches by about 50 feet, and is in good order. Lot 92 feet deep.

ELIZABETH-ST.—The lot of land, with the brick house on the front, and frame house on the rear thereof, situated on the east side of Elizabeth-st., between Grand and Hester-sts., No. 86. Lot 25x100 feet.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, March 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department, the following-named vessels:

STEAM TUG MARIGOLD—Length, 83 feet; breadth, 19 feet; depth, 8 feet 3 inches; one vertical engine; diameter of cylinder, 26 inches; stroke of piston, 26 inches; one flue and return tubular boiler.

STEAM TUG LABURNUM—Length, 100 feet; breadth, 21 feet 3 inches; depth, 9 feet; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke, 32 inches; one boiler, two furnaces, flue and return tubes.

TERMS—Twenty per cent on the day of sale, the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard. C. H. BELL, Commandant.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON GREENWICH AND BROOME STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

GREENWICH-ST.—The lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the easterly side of Greenwich-st., opposite Carlisle-st., No. 113 Greenwich-st.

BROOME-ST.—The three lots of land, with the three two-story brick houses thereon, situate on the southerly side of Broome-st., Nos. 215, 215½ and 217. The lots together are 50x100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON 2D AND MADISON AVS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

MADISON-AV.—Four lots east side, commencing on the southeast corner of 54th-st.

2D-AV.—Five lots on east side, commencing on the northeast corner of 77th-st.

77TH-ST.—One lot, north side, 100 feet east 2d-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CORNER PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The 3 three-story brick houses and lots, situated on the southeast corner of Washington and Bethune sts., Nos. 749, 751 and 753 Washington-st. The houses are 20x38 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS ON 85TH AND 113TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

85TH-ST.—3 lots situate on the southerly side of 85th-st., 325 feet east of 2d-av., each 25x102.2.

113TH-ST.—2 lots situate on the southerly side of 113th-st., 195 feet east of 1st-av., each 25x100.10.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

MURRAY HILL LOTS AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

37TH-ST.—Two lots on south side of 37th-st., between Park and Madison avs., each 25 feet in width by half the block in depth. These lots are in one of the most choice parts of Murray Hill, surrounded by first-class improvements. The cellars have been excavated, ready for building, and connection made with sewer at a cost of $4,000.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, under the direction of Charles H. Van Brunt, Esq., Referee, of valuable plots of ground at auction, on Broadway, Greenwich-st., Tryon-row, Chatham and Centre sts.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 8, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY—Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Broadway, through to Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Greenwich-st., being 161 feet 7⅛ inches on Broadway; 151 feet 9 inches on Greenwich-st.; 200 feet 1⅛ inches on north side, 170 feet 7 inches on south side.

TRYON-ROW, CHATHAM AND CENTRE STS.—Being 97 feet 9 inches on Tryon-row, 50 feet on Chatham-st., 30 feet 9 inches on Centre-st., 95 feet 6 inches inside line.
Sale positive; terms at sale.
Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

AUCTION SALE.

A sale of the unclaimed effects of former patients of David's Island Military Hospital, will take place at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Transit Hospital, Battery, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1866, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. These effects consist of forty watches, and about four hundred packages containing soldiers' clothing, &c., and will be sold in divided lots.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 183 East 17th-st., at auction.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:

EAST 17TH-ST.—The desirable three-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot No. 183 East 17th-st., south side, 80 feet west of 1st-av. House is 20x46 feet, with all the conveniences. Lot 20x46 feet. House is leased for two years from May 1, 1866, at $550 per annum. Terms at sale. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 2, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS, AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance of the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., at noon, on the 1st day of April, 1866, four thousand four hundred and ninety-nine (4,499) barrels of Navy powders.

These powders will be sold by sample, in lots of one hundred, two hundred and three hundred barrels. Purchasers to furnish barrels into which the powders may be emptied from the tanks.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the powders, for which a period of ten days will be allowed. If not then removed, the powders will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 5, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 3, East River:
2,493 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
854 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo schooner Ec—, from Palermo.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE IN FINE ARTS.

THE COLLECTION OF FOREIGN PICTURES in the STUDIO BUILDING, No. 15 10th-st., will be sold at auction on the evenings of the 15th and 16th of March.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARTS, AMBULANCES AND ARMY WAGONS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Col. C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster at Lincoln Depot, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, March 13, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-mentioned Government property, viz.:
52 LIGHT CARTS,
100 LIGHT AMBULANCES,
300 ARMY WAGONS,
which will be sold singly, and must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.
CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 8 SOUTH GAY-ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 27, 1866.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 17, 1866, for the purchase of surplus HARD BREAD on hand at this depot.
Proposals must state that the offer is made under advertisement of this date.
The Bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.
Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to
THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. Vols.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 153 EAST 35TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the northerly side of East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., and known as No. 153. The house is 20 by about 45 feet, and contains the modern improvements.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 111 WEST 14TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 14TH-ST.—The first-class four-story brown-stone front (English basement) house and lot, on the north side of 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and known as No. 111. The house is about 17x60 feet; lot 17x100 feet.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE—LOTS ON 142D-ST., 130TH-ST., 102D-ST. and 12TH-AV., improved property on Washington and West sts. with bulkhead and water right, and two houses in Brooklyn.

P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST-ST.—The 5-story brick store, No. 307 West-st.; between Spring and Charlton sts.; 26 ft. by about 75; lot 85 ft. 9 inches in depth. The 5-story brick store, No. 308 West-st., 20 ft. by about 75; lot 87 ft. 5 inches in depth.

WASHINGTON-ST.—The 4½-story brick building Nos. 508 and 510 Washington-st., in the rear of the West-st. stores; lot 40x115; buildings covering the plot.

BULKHEAD and WATER RIGHT in front of the West-st. stores. The whole of the above forming a plot of ground 40 feet on West-st. running through to Washington-st. 202 feet 6 inches, with the bulkhead and water rights in front of the West-st. property.

142D-ST.—Four lots north side of 142d-st., 400 feet eas of 11th-av.

102D-ST.—Two lots south side of 102d-st., 345 feet east 1st-av.

12TH-AV.—Two lots east side 12th-av., 25 feet north 130th-st.

130TH-ST.—One lot north side of 130th-st., 100 feet eas of 12th-av.

VALUABLE TRIANGULAR PLOT, bounded by 12th-av., 130th-st., and Manhattan-st.—10 feet on the avenue, 226 feet on 130th-st., and 120 feet 11 inches running through to Manhattan-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

HUNTINGTON-ST.—The two three-story brick houses. Nos. 41 and 43 Huntington-st., between Court and Clinton sts., well built and in good order; possession May 1.
For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, New-York.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer, Trade Salerooms, No. 498 Broadway, Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co.

MARCH 5, AND THE FIVE FOLLOWING days, at 6 o'clock P. M., the very extensive library of J. B. Fisher, Esq., of Austerfield Farm, Camden County, N. J., containing many choice, scarce, curious and unique books. Among the specialties are American History, comprising early Travelers and Writers, Voyages round the World, Arctic Voyages, State Histories, Indian History, Indian Captivities, Travels and Surveys, Early American Poetry, Bibliotheca Americana, &c., &c. Also, Black Letter and Vellum Books, Witchcraft, Demonology, and Miracles—on these subjects the collection is full. Large paper books, &c., &c. In many respects this collection of books is *unequaled* by any collection ever before offered to the American public. The books are in superb condition, mostly in elegant and substantial bindings by Pawson & Nicholson, Mackenzie, Lewis, Riviere, Hayday, Cape, Neidree, and other well known European binders. As a general rule, they are now in a condition to be placed on the library shelves of any gentleman in this country or Europe.

Catalogues price 75 cents, and the books will be on view on Thursday morning., March 1.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S AND TRUSTEES' SALE OF 350 LOTS IN THE FIFTH WARD OF JERSEY CITY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, 350 lots, situate around and in vicinity of Hamilton-square and the streets adjacent thereto, a few minutes' walk from the Pavonia Ferry, running to Chambers-st. in New-York. These lots constitute a part of the estate of the late J. B. Coles, and are located in the most central and choice parts of Jersey City. Horse cars pass every few minutes near the premises to the Hoboken and Jersey City Ferries. The Erie Railroad Tunnel, through which most of the traffic of the south and west passes to the Pavonia Ferry, adjoins this Ward. Jersey City has all the commercial advantages of the City of New-York, and since the Pavonia Ferry was established the increase of its population and business have been unprecedented, and its taxes are very light. The most extensive railroad in the United States has its termini in this Ward. Terms easy. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneer, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 100 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES—On Madison, Lexington, 1st and 4th avs., Avenue A, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th and 56th sts., by order of the Executors of Francis Pearsall, deceased.—E. H. LUDLOW, & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

4TH-AV.—Northeast corner 46th-st., 6 lots.

LEXINGTON-AV., 42D AND 43D STS.—13 lots, extra size.

LEXINGTON-AV., 44TH AND 45TH STS.—17 lots, each 25x100 feet.

AVENUE A, 1ST-AV. AND 56TH-ST.—One-half of the block between Avenue A and 1st-av., 56th and 57th-st.

MADISON AND 4TH AVS., 45TH AND 46TH STS.—32 lots, comprising the entire block.

42D-ST.—2 lots south side, 125 feet west of Lexington-av., 25x100 each.

44TH-ST.—1 lot north side, 275 feet east of Lexington-av., 25x100 feet.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1866.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS, AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

There will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at noon of the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy-yard, by sample, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three pounds (534,403) of Navy Powders, as follows:
502,360 pounds serviceable.
7,877 pounds condemned.
19,518 pounds damaged.
4,648 pounds compressed.
534,403 pounds.

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powder may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the government.

Terms cash in government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed. H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

LOW RENTS!!—ONE YEAR'S RENT WILL pay for one of these lots and secure low rents.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell 77 choice building lots in Hudson City, on THURSDAY, March 8, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at No. 83 Montgomery-st., Jersey City; beautifully situated, high, dry and healthy; good improvements; streets and avenues graded and flagged; two car routes to the property from the Hoboken ferries.
Also, 11 lots on Hackensack Plank-road; fine views.
TERMS.—10 per cent. and auction fee down; 40 per cent. March 28; balance, three years.
Maps at Auctioneer's, at Kimmel's, Nos. 254 and 256 Canal-st., New-York, and at No. 293 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 6, at 11 o'clock, at No. 38 Laight-st., (St. John's Park,) a small assortment of household furniture belonging to the estate of Jane Vaughan; among the articles are silver ware and a full-jeweled silver watch, tables and chairs, sofas, piano, &c., &c.

NEW-ORLEANS OPERA HOUSE FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—Sale at auction of the New-Orleans Opera House, situated at the corner of Bourbon and Toulouse sts., with its dependencies, and all and singular the furniture, decorations, scenery, wardrobe and library and other accessories of said Opera House.—By GABRIEL LEAUMONT, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 69 Chartres-st., on THURSDAY, March 29, 1866, at noon, will be sold at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal-st., between Custom and Canal sts., New-Orleans, the splendid building known as the OPERA HOUSE. The portion of ground on which said opera house is built, forms the west corner of Bourbon and Toulouse sts., and measures 191 feet 9 inches and 6 lines front on said Bourbon-st., by 190 feet 8 inches and 7 lines front on Toulouse st., all more or less. Said building was erected in 1859, and the cost of the same, with the furniture, decorations, scenery, wardrobe, library, and other accessories, exceeded the sum of $240,000. A complete and exact inventory of the contents of said opera house is deposited for reference in the office of S. MAGNER, Notary Public in New-Orleans.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The purchaser to assume the payment of two bonds of $1,000 each, subscribed by the New-Orleans Opera House Company, under date of the 1st of June, 1859, and payable on the 1st of July, 1869, the said two bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually by coupons of $40 each on the 1st of July and 1st of January of each year, the first coupon to be due on the 1st of July next, 1866. The balance of the price of adjudication to be one-third cash in United States Treasury notes, and the balance at a credit of one, two, three, four and five years, by equal installments, in notes divided by coupons to suit the vendors; said notes bearing 8 per cent. interest from date until paid, and the whole to be secured by mortgage on the property sold. The building to be kept insured against fire to the amount of the unpaid notes, and the policy transferred to the vendors until the full payment of said notes, the vendors reserving the privilege to renew yearly said insurance in case of negligence on the part of the purchaser so to do, and to claim immediately from the owner the reimbursement of said premium of insurance, which will be also secured by mortgage on said property; the purchaser also taking the obligation to pay the attorneys' fees in case of suit on any of the notes subscribed by him for the balance purchase of said property, said attorneys' fees not to exceed 5 per cent.

The opera house being rented up to the 1st of June next, possession of the same will not be given before that time; but the leases of the stores on the ground floor, amounting to $200 per month, will be transferred to the purchaser from the 1st of April next.

Acts of sale before GOTTSCHALK & WAGNER, Notaries Public in New-Orleans, at the expense of the purchaser, who shall have to pay the United States revenue stamp for said sale.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at Auction, at the Old Dusseldorf Galleries, No. 54 Broadway, next door below Tiffany's, on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 8th and 9th, at 7½ o'clock each evening:

THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF THE FOREIGN OIL AND WATER COLOR PAINTINGS, consigned to Samuel P. Avery, of No. 694 Broadway, N. Y.

The most of which are entirely new importations, and have been selected by a gentleman well known for his judgment, with especial care and reference to the taste of American buyers in regard to artists, subjects, sizes, &c.

A novel feature of this sale will be the very fine water-color drawings by the most celebrated French artists (a collection which cannot be repeated.)

Altogether, 135 different artists are represented by over 200 subjects, many of the artists' names being entirely new to our connoisseurs, forming the most novel, interesting and valuable collection offered at auction this season. *The following is a complete list of artists contributing:*

Gerome,	Jalabert,	Meyer,	Schlesinger,
E. Frere,	Merle,	Antigna,	Duveyer,
Plassan,	Wappers,	Chaplin,	Fauvelet,
Dore,	Guilmin,	De Jonghe,	Lanfant de Metz,
Lambinet,	Billotte,	Patrois,	Jacque,
Beranger,	Dillens,	Valerio,	Ten Kate,
LePoitterin,	Otto Weber,	Razier,	Lemmens,
Brillouin,	Wm. Hunt,	Earlle,	Leray,
Giradet,	T. Frere,	Garvani,	Thorn,
Jordan,	Seignac,	Soyer,	Van Seben,
Dargelas,	Geurard,	Lindo,	Mongdoin,
Jules Noel,	Aufray,	Devaux,	Conder,
Heyligers,	Anostasia,	Bomschlegel,	Bourges,
Coignard,	Sauvage,	Dansaert,	Lafosse,
Cogniet,	Moulinet,	Fielding,	Arnoux,
Veron,	Lassalle,	Le Cloir,	Chandelier,
Ravel,	Perassin,	Katow,	Garnier,
Parrot,	Care,	Maddenes,	Morin,
Moormans,	Monginot,	Richard,	Mollinger,
Fines,	Cave,	Parra,	Relkers,
Auteroche,	Collignon,	Moreau,	Leon,
Tesson,	Lintelo,	Opperman,	Dumersq,
Le Cluire,	Chameriat,	Linton,	Chantal,
Claude,	Lobbedez,	Backhuysen,	Stortenbacher,
Rosier,	Aita,	Frintz,	Heronet,
Dubasty,	Donbourgal,	Gender,	Grieset,
Contourier,	Grebel,	David,	Giradin,
Lussent,	Marsaud,	Loquet,	Calmelat,
Marsaud,	Felon,	Moak,	D'Orschwiller,
Chantal,	St. Germain,	Willems,	Compte Calix,
Barbier,	Forest,	Koek-Koek,	Swertchkow,
Haus,	Brion,	Tissot,	Bongeureau,
Marohn,	Fichel,	Boughton,	Verboeckhoven,
Esbens,	Guilmard,	Vanderberg,	Weischelbrink,
	Vanfranckenberg, and others.		

To which will be added the celebrated picture by F. E. CHURCH,
"TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS."
The exhibition will be open to the public on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 28, and continue open every day and evening until time of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON 10TH AND 11TH AVENUES AND 66TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 6th, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

66TH ST.—Two lots south side of 66th-st., 125 feet west of 8th-av. These lots are free from rock.

10TH-AV.—Four lots, east side, commencing on the north-east coner of 66th-st., and one lot on north side of 66th-st., in the rear.

11TH-AV.—One lot southeast corner of 11th-av. and 65th-st.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 3 Pine-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THREE VACANT LOTS on south side 65th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., each 25x100 feet 5 inches.

ALSO. TO CLOSE A TRUST,
five lots on south side 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., each 25x100 feet 5 inches, with two three-story brick dwellings; also a stone stable on same, at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.

Maps with further particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 6 Pine-st.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., all the genteel furniture of a family, removed from Hudson City: Parlor suites, carpets, china, glass, beds, bedding, and everything for housekeeping; 60 carpets, 700 yards oil-cloths, stoves, and everything for housekeeping.

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of March, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Croton Aqueduct Department Pipe-yard, foot of East 24th-st., about three hundred and fifty tons pipes, castings, old iron, &c. Further information may be had by application to the Collector of City Revenue, Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Feb. 24, 1866.

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 State-st., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1866.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until (1) one o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 6th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the old and new crop, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

2,500 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from cider or whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the whisky vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy; the cider whisky as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like sample at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Separate proposals, in duplicate, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Sample of the Vinegar must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The stores will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Brigadier-General and A. C. G. S.

TO SEWER AND DRAIN PIPE MANUFACTURERS.

Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposal for Sewer Pipe," also with the name of the bidder and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, March 8, 1866, for the supply for the use of this Department of about 68,000 lineal feet of vitrified stoneware drain and sewer pipe, of 12, 15 and 18 inches interior diameter.

Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Feb. 24, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 6 CITY HALL, BROOKLYN.

PROPOSALS FOR LIGHTING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Common Council, at the Mayor's Office, until MONDAY, March 12, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the lighting of the streets of the City of Brooklyn with gas, or any other material of light, from dark until daylight each night, for the term of one year; also for the term of ten years; agreeably to the specification provided therefor on file in the office of the Street Commissioner.

Blanks for estimating furnished at the office of the Street Commissioner, and none other will be considered.

Proposals will not be considered unless accompanied with a consent in writing of two sureties of $25,000 each, on each proposal, (who shall qualify as to their responsibility,) that if the contract be awarded to the party proposing, they will become bound as his surety for its faithful performance; and in case he shall neglect or refuse to execute the contract, if so awarded, then that they will pay to the City of Brooklyn the difference between the price so proposed and the price of the next highest bidder, to whom the contract may be awarded. Proposals to be indorsed, "To the Common Council," (specifying the work.)
By order of the Common Council.
J. OAKLEY NODYNE, Street Commissioner.
BROOKLYN, Feb. 26, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the date of the offering and the name of the bidder, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, March 8, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, viz.: 83d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; 1st-av., from 86th to 84th-st., with branches in 85th and 84th sts., and in 1st-av., from 61st to 62d-st., with lateral branch in 62d-st. Also, for the construction of stone block pavements in 46th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; in 37th-st., from Park to Madison-av.; in 39th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and in Front-st., from Wall-st. to Maiden-lane.

Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Feb. 24, 1866.

WHARVES, PIERS AND SLIPS.—SEALED proposals will be received by the Comptroller of the City of New York until March 15, at 12 o'clock noon, for the leasing of several piers, &c., on the North and East Rivers, for a term of one year from the 1st day of May, 1866, diagrams of which will be shown upon application to this office.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, March 3, 1866.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

A silent partner, with $20,000, wanted to complete arrangements for establishing a paper-mill in an excellent locality, where there are abundance of water power and cheap labor, ample supply of stock and every prospect of splendid results. Address D. T., Box 117 *Times* Office.

$5,000.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN AND thorough business man of unexceptionable character, with $5,000 cash capital, a partner with like sum, to start a stock commission business. Address, with real name, CONFIDENTIAL, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A NAUTICAL AND MATHEMATICAL instrument maker, desiring to extend his business, and a good chance now offering, wishes a partner with some capital, to take charge of the store. Address W. H. S., Box No. 5,620 Post-office.

FANCY GOODS—STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Business long established and well located on Fulton-av. Apply to H. JOHNSTON, No. 401 Fulton, near Carlton-av.

A GOOD MANUFACTURING BUSINESS for sale, or will exchange it for City or suburban property. For particulars, address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE EUROPEAN PATENTS FOR one of the most valuable railway inventions in use. This is a rare opportunity for business. WILLIAM P. CREAMER, No. 15 Platt-st.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

RETAIL, 1866.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW OPEN
A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT
OF ALL THE LATEST
NOVELTIES IN FABRIC AND DESIGN,
IMPORTED THIS SEASON,
COMPRISING
PLAIN, STRIPED, PLAID,
CHINE AND CLUNY
LACE-STRIPED SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES, FOULARDS,
MEDIUM AND EXTRA-RICH BLACK SILKS,
OF ALL THE CELEBRATED MAKES,
SUITABLE FOR DRESSES AND MANTLES,
GENUINE IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
RICH PARIS ORGANDIES AND JACONETS,
LACES
AND
PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
PLAIN, EMB'D, HEMMED, AND INITIAL,
LADIES' AND GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS,
IN EVERY VARIETY AND PRICE,
HOSIERY,
IN ALL THE MOST POPULAR MAKES,
CHEILLEY'S KID GLOVES,
TAFFETA, LISLE THREAD,
AND CASTOR
GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES,
ENGLISH AND PARIS
DRESS GOODS,
IN ALL THE VARIOUS STYLES AND QUALITIES.
MOURNING DEPARTMENT
REPLETE WITH EVERY NOVELTY,
ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

NEW SPRING SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW OPEN
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
OF
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
FRENCH CASHMERE,
PAISLEY,
ZEPHYR AND RAW SILK SHAWLS,
PLAIN WHITE,
BLACK AND FANCY
LAMA WOOL SHAWLS,
(LONG AND SQUARE.)
ALPINE WOOL SHAWLS,
SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW THIS SEASON.
ALSO,
WHITE POINT,
POINT APPLIQUE,
BLACK THREAD LACE, AND
BLACK AND WHITE
LAMA LACE SHAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGN AND PRICE.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO
PURCHASERS OF
FAMILY LINENS,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, AND
NAPKINS, en suite,
(in new and exquisite design.)
DOYLES, HUCK AND DAMASK
TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS;
ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.
MARSEILLES QUILTS
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
(the most approved makes.)
CANTON,
PLAID AND STRIPED
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
Together with every description of
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
CANAL, CORNRE MERCER-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.
Invite attention to their new and elegant stock of
SPRING DRY GOODS.
Which they will offer at retail MONDAY, March 5,
GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
Lawns, French and Irish Poplins, Percales,
French Prints, Alpacas, Rich Silks, and
Dress Goods of every kind,
ALSO,
Shawls, Cloaks, Cloakings, Cloths, Hosiery,
Gloves, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs,
&c., &c., &c.,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!

R. H. MACY.

All the POPULAR BRANDS of
MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS.
Full stock of Linens, Linen Sheetings, Housekeeping Goods, White Goods, Lace Curtains, &c.
TARLATANS, BALMORAL SKIRTINGS,
AT TEMPTING PRICES.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
CORSETS, TUCKED AND HOOP SKIRTS,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR, IN STOCK AND TO ORDER,
FANCY GOODS, BUTTONS, NOTIONS, &C.,
AT TEMPTING PRICES.
ALWAYS A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S BEST QUALITY
FRENCH KID GLOVES.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

R. H. MACY
Fourteenth-st. and Sixth-av.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW STYLES IN PARASOLS.

A FINE SELECTION OF CLUNY AND VALENCIENNES LACES,
AT TEMPTING PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

A STORE FOR LINENS ONLY.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 BROADWAY,
DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN LINEN GOODS,
and always keep a good assortment of the best makes of
IRISH,
SCOTCH,
BARNSLEY,
FRENCH
and GERMAN
LINEN GOODS,
mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices.
EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

REAL INDIA AND FRENCH
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
BOTH LONG AND SQUARE,
INCLUDING SOME IN
NEW AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS,
AT
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A CARD.

We have just received from auction and per late steamers, a splendid stock of Spring and Summer Goods, some great novelties and splendid bargains. N. B.—400 pieces finest English Mourning Prints at 20c. per yard. What a sacrifice!
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, Opposite Tiffany & Co's.

MOURNING BONNETS! MOURNING BONNETS!

A very large and handsome stock of Spring Styles in every variety now open for inspection, prices very reasonable. N. B.—English and French Bombazines, Delaines, Tamise Cloth, Crape Vails, &c., at prices to suit the most economical. Fine English Mourning Calicoes 20c. per yard, worth 30c.
JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We respectfully call attention to our immense stock of demi-lustre Black Alpacas, a new and superior finish, at 62½c., 75c. and $1 per yard. Competition challenged. N. B.—Very handsome Black Colorado Empress and Crape Cloths at $8 and $10 per dress. Call and examine.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, Opposite Tiffany & Co's.

AT GEORGE KEYES', NO. 343 EIGHTH-AV.—Great sale of muslins, prints, ginghams, &c.; good muslins 25 cents, worth 31 cents; 28c. worth 34c.; 31c. worth 37½c.; New-York Mills, 52½c. by the piece; Wamsutta, 47½c.; Amoskeag A, 37½c.; Forestdale, 37½c.; 4-4 Hill, 37½c.; Bartlett, 35c.

KID GLOVES, CLOTH GLOVES.—50 dozen Empress Kids, at $1; Ladies' Cloth reduced to 40, 50 and 60 cents; Children's 25, 35 and 45 cents. Cheap Hosiery and Under Garments, at ELGERS', Nos. 580 and 582 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE
CHEAP STORE,
BARGAINS ON MONDAY.
GREAT RUSH,
15,000 YARDS DRESS-GOODS, 10c., 12½c.
20,000 YARDS FIGURED ALPACAS, 15c.
5,000 YARDS PLAID CHALLIES, 18c.
5,000 YARDS PLAID POPLINS, 25c.
CALICOES, FAST COLORS, 15c.
CANTON FLANNELS, 25c.
CASE BLACK ALPACAS, 25c., 31c., 37½c., 50c.
CASE PLAID AND STRIPED ALPACAS, 44c.
CASE BLACK AND WHITE POPLINS, 25c.
CASE SILK STRIPE POPLINS, 25c.
FINE GRENADINES, SILK FIGURE, 22c.
FINE ORGANDIES, SILK FIGURE, 25c.
CASE ENGLISH JACONETS.
THESE GOODS
MUST BE SOLD
TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING
MILLINERY GOODS.
YARD-WIDE UNBLEACHED MUSLIN, 20c.
5 CASES BLEACHED MUSLINS, CHEAP.
CASE TABLE-LINEN, 44c. yard.
ENGLISH CALICOES, 20c.
CASE ENGLISH STRIPES, CHEAP.
ALL OUR DRESS GOODS
BELOW OLD PRICES.
LAST OF THE WET GOODS
FROM FRIDAY'S SALE.
20 CASES WET GOODS.
2,500 LINEN TOWELS.
3,500 YARDS LINEN TOWELING.
6,000 YARDS SHIRTING-LINENS.
500 PIECES LINEN DIAPER.
7,500 YARDS JACONET MUSLINS.
3,000 YARDS NAINSOOK MUSLINS.
8,000 YARDS SWISS MUSLINS.
5,000 YARDS PLAID MUSLINS.
10,000 FIGURED SWISS MUSLINS.
10,000 YARDS DRESS GOODS, 10c., 15c., 18c.
12,000 YARDS DRESS GOODS, 20c., 22c., 25c.
2 CASES FANCY MUSLINS.
WET HOSIERY.
2,500 PAIRS GENTS' HALF-HOSE, 12½c., 15c., 20c.
2,600 PAIRS GENTS' ENGLISH HALF-HOSE, 37½c.
3,000 PAIRS GENTS' HALF-HOSE, 25c., 28c. and 31c.
5,000 PAIRS MISSES' COTTON HOSE, 15c.
2,800 PAIRS LADIES' IRON FRAME, 31c.
6,000 PAIRS LADIES' FULL REGULAR MAKE, 27½c.
2,500 PAIRS LADIES' WHITE HOSE, 15c.
LOT WET HANDKERCHIEFS.
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 62½c.
AUCTION GOODS.
DOTTED SILK LACE FOR VAILS, 25c.
SILK GRENADINE FOR VAILS, 50c.
2,000 LINEN SHIRT-BOSOMS, 12½c., 15c., and 20c.
3,000 LINEN SHIRT-BOSOMS, 25c., 28c., and 31c.
3,000 PIECES RUFFLINGS.
2,500 PIECES TAPE TRIMMINGS, 62½c.
HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c.
25,000 HANDKERCHIEFS, 6c., 8c., 9c., 10c., 12c., 15c.
12,000 HEMSTICH AND WORKED, 25c. and 31c.
2,500 WORKED BANDS.
WORKED BANDS, 6c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c. and 25c.
2,000 NEEDLE-WORKED BOUBLE BANDS, 25c.
1,500 FINE RICH BANDS, $1 to $4.
2,500 FANCY DIMITY BANDS.
500 PIECES JACONET AND SWISS MUSLINS.
NEEDLEWORK EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
LACE EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
COLLARS, SETS, VAILS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.
GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
BARGAINS THIS WEEK.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
AUCTION LOTS CHEAP.
25,000 SPOOLS BEST
MACHINE SPOOL COTTONS, 3c.
15,000 PIECES WET TWILLED TAPES, 3c.
1,500 BOXES HAIR-PINS, 1c. BOX.
RIBBONS.
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS.
VELVETS.
EVERY VARIETY VERY LOW.
OPENING IN A FEW DAYS.
OUR NEW IMPORTATION OF SPRING
MILLINERY GOODS.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
NOS. 221 AND 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
BETWEEN
TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-SECOND STREETS

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE.

FROM AUCTION!!!
Ready to-day. New Spring Ribbons, Millinery Silks, Flowers, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, and everything new and desirable in Straw Bonnets, Hats and Bloomers.
EDW'D. RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE.
The largest stock of Straw Goods in this City!! Daily from auction. Ribbons, Silks, Millinery Laces, &c., &c. From which we offer cut lengths much cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call. Mark the address. EDW'D. RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., fifth block east from the Bowery. Entrance to the wholesale department No. 66 Allen-st.
Second floor, Straw Goods.
Third floor, Ribbons and Millinery Goods.
Fourth floor, Case Goods *only.*

LINEN AND COTTON SHEETS, PILLOW SLIPS,

Pillow Ticks, Bedsacks, Spreads, Counterpanes, Blankets, Hair Mattresses, Iron Bedsteads, &c., from Government auctions, suitable for family use, boarding-houses and public institutions, very desirable and cheap; together with a large stock of bedding, white and colored counterpanes and general assortment of iron furniture.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

SELLING OUT,

SELLING OUT,
SELLING OUT.
A few more whalebone corsets at....................50c.
Circular gore corsets.....................$1
Thirty-spring skirts.....................$1
At HENSHEL'S, No. 198 6th-av., near 14th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

RUSSELL FILE COMPANY.
RUSSELL FILE COMPANY,
No. 74 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 17,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1866.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of Five Per Cent. in cash and Five Per Cent. in stock, payable on the 10th day of March.
The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 9th of March inclusive.
WM. J. PEASE, President.
JAMES H. KIDDER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1866.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the net earnings of the quarter ending Jan. 31, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., upon the capital stock, and so much of the scrip stock as has been declared paid.

The transfer books will be closed Thursday, the 22d inst., and reopened Friday, March 2. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY will pay a dividend of Three per Cent. on demand, free of the Government tax, payable at the Treasurer's office, No. 9 Broad-st., Room No. 11.
J. W. BAKER, Treasurer, pro tem.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

CANAL-ST., COR. OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS from 10 CENTS to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.
Deposits in March draw interest from April 1.
ASSETS, $1,802,226 38.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

Chartered 1851.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
Open daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE (opposite MOTT-ST.,) NEW-YORK.
Allows SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST to depositors, FREE OF TAX. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Interest, SIX PER CENT. free of tax.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter: that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in said City, in manner following, that is to say: on the northerly side of Ann-street, between Park-row and William-street, and on both sides of Ann-street, between William-street and Gold-street; also, on both sides of Fulton-street, between William-street and Ryder's alley; also, on the southerly side of Fulton-street, between Ryder's alley and Water-street, and on the northerly side of Fulton-street, between Front-street and South-street, in the City of New-York, as laid down and delineated on a certain map made by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, of the City of New-York.
DATED NEW-YORK, February 27, 1866.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—JULIUS LAMER, Plaintiff, against NATHANIEL PHILLIPS, defendant.—Summons—Contract—com. not. ser.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 247 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., in the City, County and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and forty-six dollars, with interest thereon, from Jan. 26, 1866, besides the cost and disbursements of this action.
R. W. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 247 Broadway, New-York City.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1866.
The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 24th day of February, 1866. R. W. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney.
[U. S. R. S., 50 cents, canceled.] f26-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—NORMAN W. KINGSLEY, Plaintiff, against MARY ANN COFFIN, individually, and as executrix of EDWIN COFFIN, GEORGE WILLIAM GAIRDNER as executor of EDWIN COFFIN, the people of the State of New-York, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1866.
WM. HENRY ARNOUX, Plaintiff's Attorney.
(United States Int. Rev. stamp 50 cents, canceled.)
The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of February, 1866.
WM. HENRY ARNOUX, Plaintiff's Attorney
F19-law6wM

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

NOUVEAU MONDE, LEMARIE, FRIDAY, March 9.
PEREIRE, DUCHESNE, SATURDAY, April 7.
LAFAYETTE, SURMONT, SATURDAY, April 21.
NAPOLEON III, BOCANDE, SATURDAY, May 5.
VILLE DE PARIS, ——, SATURDAY, May 19.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 7.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 14.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 21.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 28.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, April 4.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 28.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,456	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ENGLAND....SATURDAY, March 3
LOUISIANA....SATURDAY, March 10
ERIN....SATURDAY, March 17
THE QUEEN....SATURDAY, March 24
PENNSYLVANIA....SATURDAY, March 31
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $37 currency.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
J. D. NAAR, Acting Manager.
For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO....HENRY A. GADSDEN....March 17, 1866.
FULTON....JAMES A. WOTTON....April 14, 1866.
ARAGO....HENRY A. GADSDEN....May 12, 1866.
FULTON....JAMES A. WOTTON....June 9, 1866.
ARAGO....HENRY A. GADSDEN....July 7, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin....$132 50 | Second cabin....$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD'S
New line of first-class ocean steamers between New-York and Bremen, via Cowes, leave on the following THURSDAYS:
ATLANTIC, 3,000 tons, 1,600-horse power, CHARLES HOYER, Commander, 12th April.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,600 tons, 1,000-horse power, 26th April.
BALTIC, 3,000 tons, 1,600-horse power, 10th May.
The latter not being ready to sail in March, as advertised, (in consequence of want of time for her extensive refittings and new boilers,) the Company have secured for that trip the first-class steamer:
ERICSSON, LOWBER, Commander, 2,500 tons, to leave 15th March.
For Bremen, with the United States mail and passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen. The ERICSSON has been newly repaired and her speed considerably increased.
Prices of passage payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin, $105; Second Cabin, $62 50; Steerage, $37 50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF MANCHESTER...WEDNESDAY...March 7
CITY OF EDINBURGH...SATURDAY...March 10
KANGAROO...WEDNESDAY...March 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK...SATURDAY...March 17
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin....$120 | Steerage....$35
First Cabin to London....125 | Steerage to London....40
First Cabin to Paris....135 | Steerage to Paris....55
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
New line of first-class side-wheel steamers between NEW-YORK AND BREMEN VIA COWES.
The Company have engaged the first-class steamer ERICSSON, 2,500 tons, 700 horse power, LOWBER Commander, to leave 15th MARCH, for Bremen, having just completed extensive repairs and considerably increased her speed.
Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
For freight and passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United Steam Mail Sidewheel Steamship EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE will succeed the EAGLE and leave on March 21.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, March 24, and SATURDAY, April 21.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
Passage tickets issued through to Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Picolatka.
The favorite side-wheel steamship SAN SALVADOR,
JOSHUA ATKINS, Commander,
Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-street, on SATURDAY, March 10, promptly at 3 o'clock.
Freight received daily and handled carefully.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
SAN JACINTO follows on SATURDAY, March 17.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU....Capt. W. B. EATON.
GEN. BARNES....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
The favorite and fast side side-wheel steamship GEN. BARNES, will leave SATURDAY, March 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River, connecting with all the railroads in Georgia, and Florida steamers.
All the connections to and beyond Augusta now complete. Through rates given to the interior of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.
Freight at tariff rates.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 141 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLERTON.
Goods to be forwarded by railroad should be marked care of "C. R. R. Agent."

FOR SAVANNAH.
PIONEER LINE.
Cabin passage, $25. Deck, $10.
EVERY THURSDAY.
Landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
The new and elegant Steamship TYBEE,
Capt. J. CROWELL,
will leave Pier 4 N. R. at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, March 8.
For freight at lowest rates, or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH.—MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE—PASSAGE REDUCED.—Cabin, $25; Deck, $10. The first-class steamships VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander; LEO, MERRILL, Commander. The VIRGO is now receiving freight at Pier 16 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, March 8, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE of first-class steamships.
The elegant and popular side steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, March 10.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
MARCH.
1st. ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
10th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with ST. LOUIS
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
First Class. Second Class. Third Class.
$200 to $275. $125. $65.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers
A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,
will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY H. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
on TUESDAY, March 20 at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at the above
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN POINTS.
Having concluded arrangements with the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and the CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, we are now prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of goods, to and from points on the SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST, under THROUGH BILL OF LADING at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The splendid new steamship VICTOR, Capt. G. GATES, will sail from Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, March 3.
For freight, which will be received up to Saturday evening, or passage, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.
Bills of lading signed at the office, No. 98 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Coastwise Company will dispatch the superior sidewheel steamer
ALABAMA,
J. LIMEBURNER, Master,
on WEDNESDAY, March 7, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Is now receiving freight.
For passage or freight apply at Company's office, No. 177 West, corner Warren-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st. D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The fast-sailing steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. F. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 10, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Ag't, No. 54 Wall-st.
Bills lading signed at the office, No. 98 West-st., corner of Cedar.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, March 10, at 3 o'clock. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, March 10, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1866, the express train for Camden will be discontinued. The steamer will leave Pier No. 3, North River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., connecting with train for Manchester, Tom's River, Long Branch &c.
FREIGHT FOR CAMDEN and intermediate stations will be taken at LOW RATES on the 4 o'clock line, reaching Camden the next morning.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

EXPRESSES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY have made arrangements to extend their express lines, on the 1st of June next, west of the Missouri River to Denver and the mining districts of Colorado, and they will be prepared on the 1st of July next to extend their lines to Utah, Montana and Idaho.
They will also be prepared to give through bills of lading by their dispatch line for heavy freight to the above-named points.
C. A. DE WITT,
FEB. 14, 1866. General Superintendent.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS AND gas consumers of the City of New-York, will be held at No. 813 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, March 5, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a gas consumers' protective association, to coöperate with gas consumers and associations in other parts of the State, in promoting the passage of the act now before the Legislature, for the better regulation of gas companies. A full attendance is requested.
PETER COOPER,
NATHANIEL SANDS,
CHARLES G. HALPIN,
HORACE GREELEY,
D. APPLETON & CO.,
O. E. WOOD & CO.,
WILLIAM J. GARNER,
THOMAS B. FOGARTY.

A STATED MEETING OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY of the county of New-York, will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, March 5, at 8 o'clock. THOMAS FINNELL, M. D., President.
ELLSWORTH ELIOT, M. D., Secretary.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—REMOVAL.—T. B. STEWART has removed his marble and slate mantel warerooms from 274 Canal-st. to 605 6th-av., at the junction of Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of recommended servants, City and country, of all nations; cooks of all kinds, laundresses, nurses, lady's maids, waitresses; also coachmen, gardeners, farmers, waiters, &c.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, ABOUT 20 years of age, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; will assist in washing and ironing; is fully competent; City references. Call at No. 506 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble and well-recommended woman, in City or country, as down-stairs servant; is a good cook and baker; first-rate laundress; would do housework. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; understands all kinds of cooking, meats, poultry, baking, pastry, preserves. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; good references given; can be seen until engaged. Apply at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant girls (sisters) in a private family, one as cook and the other as laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook; is willing to assist at washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 175 East 12th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, with the best of City reference, a situation in a private family in the City or country; takes charge of the silver and dining-room. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting; best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, soups, meats, game, pastry; City reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO PROTESTant girls; one as good laundress, and the other as chambermaid or to take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 270 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a woman who understands all kinds of cooking, boneing, larding, pastries, &c.; has unexceptionable City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, a situation in a private family, to do plain sewing and take care of children, in the country or City. Apply to E. A., No. 16 Orchard-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress, by a young woman; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by an intelligent American lady between the age of 30 and 40; no incumbrance. Address, with particulars, C. STOCKTON, Greenpoint, Long Island.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

TO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEmale help in City or country.—Please notice that you can be supplied with first-class girls of all nations and professions—housekeepers, ladies' maids to travel, family seamstresses who can operate, nurses and plain sewers, first-class cooks, waitresses, chambermaids and laundresses, good plain cooks, washers and ironers; linen and store-room women, pantry girls and smart girls for general housework. Private families, hotels, first-class boarding houses and Summer resorts can be well supplied at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 88 4th-av., near 11th-st.

A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER WILL go out by the day. Call at or address No. 550 8th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WOULD go out by the day or take in work; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 20 6th-av., fancy-store.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man without family; perfectly understands his business in all its branches, including greenhouse and graperies; has unexceptional City reference. Apply, or address C. B., at Henderson & Fleming's seedstore, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant young man as coachman and assistant gardener; understands his business thoroughly; good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A (German) married man with small family; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; has the best of reference; none but those wishing a first-class man need apply. Address F. T. gardener, at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, &c., by a proficient young man; his references say that he served one year; is sober, honest, industrious, good careful driver, good groom, understands the care of horses perfectly. Call at Brookham's, No. 329 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A married man, (Scotch) who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; can give satisfactory reference from present and former employers. Address FARMER, at Reid's Floral Establishment, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN GARdener by a married man; would take care of team horses; understands his business thoroughly; can be highly recommended; has wife and child. Address J. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man; no objections to road horses; would prefer a gentleman that goes to Newport; the best of City reference from last employer. Call or address C. E., No. 18 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener; is a Scotchman; understands thoroughly his business; is willing to make himself useful; will give good satisfaction to his employer. Address for two days, J. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man, without family; first-class in all the various departments; has long experience in some of the best places in this country. Apply at J. M. THORBURN'S, 15 John-st. where all information can be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man with a small family; understands fruit, flowers and vegetables; prefers a house on the place; has good City reference. Address A. H. D., No. 67 Nassau-st

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a married man who understands greenhouse, graperies and vegetable-growing, with the laying out of new grounds; has good references. Address A. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a young married man; understands the business thoroughly in all its branches; the best of references given. Apply to or address H. S., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman with a good family in the country; is a good driver, and understands his business well; the best references given. Address T. J., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a steady, sober man, who thoroughly understands his business; can come well recommended from his last employer; six years' recommendation. Address A. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as farmer or gardener; understands his business thoroughly; will work a farm or garden on shares; good reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A GARDNER'S SITUATION, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; green-house grounds, &c.; can come well recommended by present employer. Address A. B., Box 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business: has the best of city reference. Address N. N., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN just disengaged, as salesman or porter; will be found honest and obliging; has City reference. Address J. F., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN for the country—or Groom in the City, by an experienced man. Call or address Groom, No. 38 East 20th-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDNER and coachman, by a married man with a small family; can produce the best of reference. Address W. G., at Jos. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman; wages not so much an object as a good place; best City reference. Address W. M. H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL coachmen, gardeners, waiters, farm hands, and useful men in City and country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; best of City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman or gardener; understands both; is willing to make himself generally useful; with good reference. Address P., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A Scotchman who understands the care of stock and farming in general; can give good reference. Address G. T., at Jos. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a married man who has had experience, and has the best reference. Call or address DAWSON, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, SOber young man; willing to work on a farm, garden, or care of horses, cows, drive, or make himself useful; good references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm-hands, clerks, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also female help. Apply at the large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

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ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR....MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TO-NIGHT—IL TROVATORE.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 5, at 8,
(Nineteenth Subscription Night,)
Only time this season of Verdi's most popular opera,
IL TROVATORE,
IL TROVATORE,
with its unapproachably great cast, including
Mme. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
Mme. BINA DE ROSSI,
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, BARILI.
CONDUCTOR....CARL BERGMANN
TO-MORROW, (Tuesday) MARCH 6—EXTRA NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF Signor MAZZOLENI.
Last night but one of
L'AFRICAINE.
L'AFRICAINE.
WEDNESDAY, SECOND AND LAST TIME OF DON PASQUALE.
THURSDAY, Opera in Brooklyn, IL TROVATORE.
FRIDAY, March 9, FIRST NIGHT OF THE STAR OF THE NORTH, (L'ETOILE DU NORD.)
SATURDAY—MATINEE—LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Second and last appearance of Senorita C. POCH.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING at all the regular ticket offices.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director....MAX MARETZEK.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 8,
only time this season of Verdi's most popular opera,
IL TROVATORE,
with the same unapproachable cast as performed in New-York.
The sale of RESERVED SEATS and tickets will commence THIS MORNING at the usual ticket offices.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON BUILDING,
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L. B. LENT....MANAGER
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TWO MATINEES THIS WEEK.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
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will give his principal act
ON A BARE-BACK HORSE,
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WONDERFUL CHILD RIDER,
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All the Equestrians and Acrobats in a programme
RESPLENDENT
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BRILLIANT ANIMATIONS.

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Admission 25 cts.; Fridays excepted, which will be $1.

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During the month of February, Madame ROSS has treated thirty cases daily, or eight hundred and forty during the entire month, with dyspepsia, rheumatism, female disorder and pulmonic affections; she has made many remarkable cures.

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Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince many lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st. or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

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To be produced with beautiful scenery and appointments and a very full cast.
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Never before acted here, Douglas Jerrold's celebrated drama, the RENT DAY, which will be presented with beautiful scenery, appropriate stage appointments, correct costumes and fine cast. Also, Morton's capital farce of the ETON BOY.
WEDNESDAY—6th time—SOCIETY.
THURSDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES.
When will be revived Tom Taylor's highly popular comedy, the UNEQUAL MATCH, with superb scenery and appointments, and attractive distribution.
FRIDAY—THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN and AMERICANS IN PARIS.
SATURDAY—SOCIETY.

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Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
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THURSDAY, March 8,
BENEFIT
OF
MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES.
First time this season, Tom Taylor's highly popular comedy,
THE UNEQUAL MATCH,
with superb scenery and appointments, and a very attractive distribution.
Box-book now open.

WALLACK'S.
TUESDAY, March 6,
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Late of the AMERICAN THEATRE,
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NEW ACTS, NEW BALLET,
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EVERY EVENING will be presented the comedy, in three acts, of GIRALDA.
Miss LUCY RUSHTON....as....GIRALDA
To be preceded every evening by the musical farce of THE KING'S GARDENER.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7.
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WINTER GARDEN.
MR. CHARLES BARRON
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HIS FIRST BENEFIT
in New-York is fixed for
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7,
on which occasion he will appear in the character of
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supported by a powerful cast.

ON EXHIBITION EVERY DAY AND EVENING, the celebrated picture, by FREDERIC E. CHURCH, called the "TWILIGHT IN THE TROPICS," and over 200 oil and water color paintings by the best European artists, at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway. Admission free. And will be sold at auction on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 8 and 9.

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Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Curtain rises quarter to 8.
THIRD WEEK
of the charming young comedienne,
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whose singularly-beautiful personation of the original character of
LITTLE CRICKET,
continues to
WIN THE PLAUDITS OF
CROWDED AND ENRAPTURED AUDIENCES,
warranting its presentation MONDAY, March 5, 1866,
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
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COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,
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SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

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EDWIN BOOTH
in his great role of
ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS,
CARDINAL DUKE DE RICHELIEU,
in Sir Bulwer Lytton's play of
RICHELIEU,
RICHELIEU,
presented with its unequaled splendor of SCENERY,
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Messrs. Charles Barron, J. H. Taylor, John Dyott, W. Donaldson, Kemble, Mason, Andrews, Bland, Miss K. Johnson, Mrs. Wilkins, &c., in the cast.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Commencing at 7½.
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Mr. Stuart has pleasure in announcing, in reply to many communications received, that to meet the wishes of the public
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will give a
GRAND HAMLET MATINEE
on
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, March 7,
on which occasion he will appear in his grand role of
HAMLET
HAMLET.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7.
BENEFIT OF
MR. CHARLES BARRON,
Who will appear as
OTHELLO.
Iago....Mr. J. H. Taylor
Desdemona....Miss Ida Vernon
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Seats secured six days in advance.

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COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, MECHANICAL EFFECTS, and a POWERFUL CAST.
The performance will commence with the petite Comedy
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Sir Charles Coldstream....Mr. George Fawcett Rowe
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Seats secured three days in advance.

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LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT DRAMA,
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The renowned American Actress,
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Supported by Mr. BARTON HILL, and a superior cast of characters.
Wednesday, March 7, at 1½ o'clock, Last Grand Matinee of ATONEMENT; Or, THE CHILD STEALER.
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LITTLE MAC as Jocko, THE MONKEY.
Rollin Howard in his great character of Norma.
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Parquette, 50 cts; Family Circle 30 cts. Commence at 7¾.

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AT DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY.
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FOURTH SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC,
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Programme:
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Church of the Puritans, (Dr. Cheever's,) Union-square,
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Will be presented Handel's Grand Oratorio,
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Subject—JONATHAN AT SCHOOL.
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Subject—THE GOOD FIGHT.
March 28.—P. T. BARNUM, Esq.
Subject—SUCCESS IN LIFE.
April 4.—Right Rev. Bishop CLARK.
Subject—THE LIVING MACHINE.
April 11.—Rev. A. A. WILLETS, D. D.
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Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, the well-known lecturer and author of "Bitter-Sweet," "Letters to the People," "Gold Foil," &c., &c., will deliver his new popular lecture, "BROTHER JONATHAN AT SCHOOL," under the auspices of the New-York Eastman Business Association, at Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 8, 1866.
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CONDITION OF TEXAS.

Continued from First Page.

against the Government of the United States, is not, in my judgment, such an obligation upon the people of Texas as will find favor with any loyal citizen, or with the Government and people of the United States. To provide for the payment of this debt would be equivalent to a justification of the purposes for which it was created. There is one thought, in this connection, which I think it proper to present. Even if the feelings of the people of Texas inclined them to provide for the payment of this debt, which I would fain believe to be far from the truth, it would not be just to impose such a burden upon loyal citizens from other sections of the Union, which have not been in rebellion, who may come to settle among us, or upon emigrants from foreign countries, who may be attracted, by the advantages which present themselves, to seek homes within our borders.

I am of opinion that a failure to guard the people, by an appropriate provision, against taxation for the payment of this debt, would be unsatisfactory to them, and justly offensive to the Government of the United States. It may be difficult to ascertain accurately that portion of the public debt of the State which was incurred in support of the war. I have reason to believe that more than three-fourths of the indebtedness which has accrued since the commencement of the war, was created in its support. As a means of facilitating your investigations upon this subject, I respectfully refer you to the report of Ex-Gov. E. M. PEASE and SWANTE PALM, Esq., copies of which will be furnished to your honorable body.

In this connection I feel it to be my duty to remind you that land scrip to a considerable amount was purchased during the progress of the late rebellion, and paid for in the paper money issued by the Government of the Confederate States. Perhaps, in some instances, these payments for land scrip were made in Treasury warrants of the State.

Payments were also made, during the rebellion, in Confederate money, for portions of the University lands, sold under a law of the State, enacted before the passage of the ordinance of Secession. The Commissioner of the Land Office can furnish such information on these subjects as may be desired by your honorable body.

The most important questions, gentlemen, to which you will be required, by the peculiar circumstances in which we are placed, to direct your attention, grow out of the emancipation of those who were formerly in a state of bondage, and who still remain in our midst. Our former slaves are declared by the Constitution of the United States to be free. Shall we treat that declaration as a mere form of words, or shall we receive it as a living truth? Shall we repose upon the postulate that the act of emancipation is only a wrong done to us, or shall we question honestly with ourselves concerning its significance? It seems to me that the events of the past five years should abate somewhat our pride of opinion. We have seen a war inaugurated for the perpetuation of Slavery result in the declaration, by the most powerful of the nations of the earth, that it shall no longer exist. Let us not deceive ourselves by the supposition that the nation will fail to make that declaration good, or to redeem fully the high obligations which it has assumed in this behalf before the civilized world.

In my judgment there could not be devised a more successful mode of procrastinating our return to our original position in the Union than to deny the freedmen in our midst those civil rights and privileges, without which to call them free would be only "to keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope."

I cannot assume to know the individual views of the gentlemen who compose this body; but I have reason to apprehend, from what has met my eye, in the form of published circulars to the people, before whom many of you were candidates, and leading articles in many of the most influential presses of the State, that my views on this subject will not be acceptable to a majority of the members of this Convention. But I feel that the present is not a time for any true man, least of all for one placed in a highly responsible position, to dissemble his honest convictions and opinions, out of any unmanly apprehension that his views will not accord with the immature and timid judgment of those who are yet wedded to the prejudices of the past.

It is a favorite phrase of many that "this is a white man's Government," and it is declared to be the main duty of those who represent the people at the present time to take care that it shall continue to be so. I thank God that this is a white man's Government, and I humbly trust that the time will never come when it shall cease to be so. But if by the declaration that this is a white man's Government it is meant that the black man is to be excluded from its benefits, and forever wholly debarred from the exercise of political privileges under it, then I most respectfully take issue with the proposition, as matter of fact, and with the views of those by whom it is maintained. Black men do now enjoy, and have long enjoyed, the exercise of political privileges, as well as of civil rights, under the Government of the United States. The election of a President of the United States might, by possibility, be determined by the votes of black men, in the great State of New-York. Is it then a matter of fact that this Government is not the Government of the black man as well as of the white? And if, in the past, black men have enjoyed civil rights, and been admitted to the exercise of political privileges under the Government of the United States, is it likely that the act of emancipation, which is regarded by a majority of the nation as a great and glorious event in the history of the human race, will not be followed, in due time, by the enlargements of the rights and privileges of the people who are declared to be enfranchised?

In my judgment, gentlemen, it is the part of wisdom to provide in the organic law of the State that the freedmen in our midst shall enjoy civil rights on an equality with the white population of the State. By civil rights, I mean the right to sue in the courts of the country and to testify under the same rules that apply to the admissibility of the testimony of white persons; to acquire and hold property, real and personal, and to be placed upon an equality with white men in respect to the punishment of crimes.

More than this, I believe it would be unwise to exclude the freedmen in our midst from the exercise of political privileges, by making the enjoyment of these privileges to depend upon accident of birth or color. I wish to be perfectly frank in the statement of my views, but I do not wish to be misunderstood. I do not believe that the great mass of the freedmen in our midst are qualified by their intelligence to exercise the right of suffrage, and I do not desire to see this privilege conferred upon them. But I think that progress is the great law of mind, under every free government, and I do not believe that any policy can be enduring or permanent in this country which is based upon accidental circumstances and the "traditions of prejudice," instead of being founded upon the eternal principles of truth and justice. If we fail to take our stand now upon principle—if we fail to make political privileges depend upon rules of universal application, we will inevitably be betrayed into the error of legislating under the influence of ancient prejudices, and with a view only to the present. I think that human wisdom cannot discern what is to be the future of the African race in this country. Let us not, therefore, arrogate to ourselves the attribute of Omniscience, and assume that the freedmen will never attain to that measure of intelligence which will qualify him to exercise the privilege of voting for those who are to make the laws by which he will be governed.

I would not be willing to deprive any man who is qualified under existing laws to vote, of the exercise of that privilege in the future. But I believe it would be wise to regulate the qualifications of those who are to become voters hereafter, by rules of universal application. I think it would be no difficult task to fix such qualifications for the exercise of the right of suffrage as would be satisfactory to the nation, and in no degree detrimental to the interests of the people of the State.

I feel, gentlemen, that I would be wanting in the full discharge of my duty on this occasion, if I did not warn you, and the people through you, of the evil results which may be expected to follow any system of legislation in the Southern States, intended to operate only upon the freedmen, and to keep them in a condition of necessary dependence upon their former masters, at the same time that their nominal freedom is acknowledged. Justice requires that the National Government shall see to it that this now despised and degraded race shall be protected in the beneficial enjoyment of the great boon which has been accorded to them. Any system of laws, therefore, intended to deprive them of the actual fruits of liberty, will meet with resistance from the Congress of the United States. Such legislation in other States has already aroused the attention of the nation, and I feel assured that a repetition of it in Texas will but increase this jealous watchfulness. Even if such legislation could meet with toleration for the present, which is not to be expected, it would be but the beginning of another agitation which would necessarily result in the triumph of the views of the majority of the nation. We are not without experience of the fruits of such agitation. The late unhappy war was but the culmination of a protracted effort on the part of a minority of the nation to impose their views upon the majority. I sincerely hope, gentlemen, that you will thoughtfully consider what is the path of duty, and safety, and that your labors may be influential to restore peace and tranquility to the country—not a hollow and unsubstantial peace, but a peace, real and fruitful, that may redound to the permanent glory of the nation.

Not knowing, gentlemen, how far you may think proper to make alterations in the present Constitution of the State, in reference to its general civil polity, I forbear to make suggestions which I might otherwise deem proper.

I beg you, gentlemen, to accept the assurance of my high respect for you personally, and of my cordial disposition to confer with you frankly during the continuance of your labors. A. J. HAMILTON.

The message was received respectfully, but with no perceptible manifestations of approbation. A resolution was adopted ordering it to be printed.

In accordance with the adoption of a resolution regular standing committees were appointed, and the convention adjourned until Monday morning.

AUSTIN, Texas, Monday, Feb. 12, 1866.

The Convention met this morning at 10 o'clock, President THROCKMORTON in the chair.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. DAVIS, who said that he felt a delicacy in doing so, and further stated that he would make no remarks, as he supposed members had made up their minds upon the subject:

Resolved, That no person who comes within the exceptions contained in the proclamation of the President of the United States (called the amnesty proclamation) is entitled to a seat in this Convention until pardoned by the President of the United States.

After a few minutes debate the resolution was referred to the Committee on Elections, and the Convention adjourned. BEN. C. TRUMAN.

Proceedings of the State Convention—Proposed Treaties with the Indians—Secessionists Voting Civil Rights to the Negroes.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Friday, March 2.

The Texas State Convention referred to the Finance Committee the whole subject of the public debt of the State.

The Committee on Indian Affairs reported in favor of making a treaty with the Creeks and Chickasaws, permitting them to hunt on the frontier if they will assist in protecting the settlers; also, in favor of sending Commissioners to Washington to lay the condition of the frontiers before the Government.

The Committee of the Whole adopted a constitutional clause requiring any member of the Legislature to have resided in the State five years previous to his election.

An amendment making the sessions of the State Legislature annual, was lost.

The great majority of the Secessionists in the Convention voted for amendments to the constitution granting civil rights to the negroes—to sue and be sued, to testify in the courts, to make contracts and be contracted with, to acquire, hold and transmit property in all cases the same as the whites, and to be subject to no penal laws based on inequality or distinction.

VIRGINIA.

The University of Virginia—The Celebration There on the 22d of February—An Oration and Promenade Concert—Freedmen Admitted as Spectators—The Number of Students There—Where They Are From—Physical Education at the University—A Base Ball Club Organized—Names of the Professors, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Feb. 22, 1866.

Being the recipient of a courteously worded card of invitation to attend the annual celebration of the Washington Literary Society of the University of Virginia, on the occasion of the 134th anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday, I accepted the same, took cars for Charlottesville on Wednesday, and now purpose giving you a brief account of what transpired on this very interesting occasion, which proved to be quite an event in the local annals of the past five years of this classic portion of the Old Commonwealth of Virginia.

What Harvard and Yale Colleges are to the North, so is the University of Virginia to the South. The Lexington Institute is the Southern West Point School, and the time-honored William and Mary College, a valuable educational institution of the State; but the University may be justly regarded as the seat of learning in the Southern portion of the Republic, a collegiate institute surpassed by none on the Continent of America. Would that the Jeffersonian ideas of public education had met with the success in its minor details of elementary schools in all parts of the State that this primary object of his did; but while his university has flourished for forty years, the general education of the masses of the State is now as much neglected as in 1840, in which year the State census proved that more illiterate white people existed in Virginia than in all the Eastern States put together, including even New-York, with its ignorant foreign population. But to the University and the celebration of the 22d inst.

Since the war of the rebellion broke out the University of Virginia can barely be said to have been in existence, experience proving that the very action of the State—secession—which was to have been the making of it, came near being its death blow; indeed, but for the noble, self-sacrificing spirit manifested by the Faculty of the institution in the hour of its most urgent need in remaining at their posts of duty unrewarded, and at the cost of great pecuniary losses, such injury to the University schools would have resulted that years of efforts for a reconstruction would not have remedied. As it was, however, the several Professors—all but one, I believe, and he did not like the idea of being bled so in the cause—remained at the University until the war ended, and when peace returned it did not take long to place the college once again on a permanent footing, and now it is rapidly regaining its former position, and ere long will once more be the fountain-head of learning in the South.

The present session commenced on the 1st of October last, and now there are enrolled no less than 256 students, of which 147 are from Eastern Virginia, 10 from West Virginia, 18 from Maryland, 17 from Alabama, 9 from Tennessee, 9 from North Carolina, 8 from Louisiana, and 5 from South Carolina, the balance being from Georgia, Kentucky, Texas, Mississippi, Missouri, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Jersey, Illinois, California and the District of Columbia. The large majority of the students have seen service in the Confederate army, as colonels, majors, captains and lieutenants, few, of course, having been in the ranks. Among the list of students I noticed the names of the following: BENJAMIN WOOD, Jr., son of Mr. WOOD of the New-York *Daily News*; A. W. HOPE, nephew of the Federal Gen. POPE; HUGH DAVIS and R. DAVIS FARISH, nephews of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS; W. W. FOOTE, son of Ex-Senator FOOTE of Mississippi; J. W. WILMER, son of Bishop WILMER, of Alabama, and CHARLES E. RIVES, son of Hon. ALEX. RIVES, of Charlottesville, Va.

The arrangements of the celebration of the 22d were in the hands of the members of the Washington Society, one of two literary associations organized by the students, the other being the Jefferson Society. The programme for the occasion consisted mainly of literary exercises in the large hall of the University—the reading of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, and the delivery of an address appropriate to the occasion, music by a band from Richmond to fill up the intervals, forming the programme. As it was the first time since February, 1861, that there had been any similar public observance of the day at the University, the residents of Charlottesville, and, indeed, of the county towns adjoining, of course took great interest in the event, the result being an attendance of the fair sex in the evening far surpassing in number that of any previous celebration for years past. As the fair visitors arrived, they were escorted to their seats by a corps of handsome ushers, composed of members of the Washington Society, the several committees for the day being distinguished by the wearing of large white rosettes, the ushers having silk-covered batons. The Jeffersonians flourished blue rosettes as their society badge, and were among the honored guests of the evening. The weather was exceedingly auspicious for the occasion, a bright sunny day and a moonlight night, marked by a temperature as genial as Spring almost, rendering out-door exercise really refreshing and attractive. By eight o'clock every seat in the hall was occupied, the fair sex preponderating in the lower portion, the gallery being occupied at one end by the band, surrounded by the freed people, masculine and feminine, delegations from the class of "poor whites," intermixed with others unable to obtain seats or standing-room below, forming the occupants of the two sides of the gallery. The presence of the colored people, I was told, was quite an innovation upon the previous rules. Why it was done I know not; the Faculty certainly had the power to exclude all they chose to forbid entrance. It may have been something unthought of or uncared for. It is noteworthy, however, as an instance of that toleration of the presence of the colored man which is almost unknown in the freedom-professing North.

The Hall was very tastefully decorated for the occasion, and well lighted. The proceedings were commenced by music from the band, after which a prayer by the Chaplain of the University, Rev. Mr. LINDSAY, was offered up. Then came the farewell address, read by Mr. E. C. MINOR, of Charlottesville, and next was the oration—brief and to the point—delivered by Mr. C. R. BELL, of Accomac, this closing the indoor exercises of the evening. All present then adjourned to the lawn fronting the University, which in the interim had been illuminated by colored lanterns, pendant from the archways of the eastern and western ranges. The band was stationed on a platform in the centre of the lawn, and for two hours the concert which took place attracted a concourse of spectators such as few expected to see present this year at least. In fact, during this period of the celebration, a scene was presented to the view of the most picturesque character, and it was long after midnight before the last couple promenaded the lawn, quite a stream of pedestrians, carriages, omnibuses and equestrians occupying the road to town from 10 o'clock until past midnight. In every respect was the celebration successful, and the result reflects credit upon those who so effectually carried out the programme of the occasion.

Up to the period of the breaking out of the rebellion, the cultivation of the physical powers, to the extent of the exercises peculiar to a gymnastic school, formed a part of the educational course of the University. But the war drawing off the students led to the abandonment of the apparatus, and since then the gymnasium has not been reëstablished. A base-ball club has recently been organized by the students, and this inaugural movement may lead to further attention being paid to out-door exercises, for assuredly the time has gone by for physical education to be neglected in any institution designed for the cultivation of any class of the community.

The present Board of Visitors of the University is composed of the following gentlemen: Hon. Alex. Rives, of Charlottesville, (Rector;) Chas. Masby, Esq., of Lynchburgh; Dr. J. R. Woods, of Albemarle; B. Johnson Barbour, Esq., of Orange; Marmaduke Johnson, Esq., of Richmond; Thos. T. Todd, Esq., of Norfolk; Dr. Thos. J. Pettis, of Southampton; Gen. Samuel Lewis, of Rockingham, and R. W. Hughes, Esq., of Washington. The Faculty are composed of the following Professors: Of Modern Languages, M. Schele De Vere, LL.D.; of Ancient Languages, Basil L. Gildersleeve, P. D.; of Mathematics, Chas. Venable, M. A.; of Natural Philosophy, Francis H. Smith, M. A.; of Chemistry, S. Maupin, M. D.; of Medicine, H. Howard, M. D.; of Anatomy, Jas. L. Cabell, M. D.; of Moral Philosophy, W. H. McGuffey, D.D., LL.D.; of Law, John B. Minor, LL.D.; of History, George F. Holmes, LL.D. The name of the Post-officer is the University of Virginia, the Postmaster being Mr. William Westernbaker.

I expect to visit Monticello to-morrow, and will give you an account of that interesting locality, JEFFERSON'S home, in my next. The irregularity of the mail in this region will prevent this reaching you as soon perhaps as it would if sent from Richmond. H. C.

GREAT FENIAN DEMONSTRATION.

One Hundred Thousand Irishmen at Jones' Wood—The City Railway Cars Crushed Under the Multitude—Fenian Delegations from Abroad—Speeches by Justice Michael Connolly, John O'Mahony, Capt. John McCafferty, B. Doran Killian, George Francis Train, William E. Robinson, and others.

Notwithstanding the circular which the Archbishop of New-York sent to the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church on Saturday, and caused to be read in all the churches yesterday, admonishing Catholics, and counseling them to regard the mass meeting at Jones' Wood as "an open profanation of the Lord's day, an act of public scandal to religion, and an outrage to the feelings of all good Catholics, especially in this holy season of Lent," there was yet a most imposing meeting of Fenians at the time and place named by the Head Centre of the organization in America, and the musicians discoursed warlike music and the orators discussed Irish and American politics and berated Archbishop MCCLOSKEY for his attempted interference as though the day were an ordinary secular holiday.

Two of the clock in the afternoon was the hour named by the Committee of Arrangements; but at 10 in the morning the cars of the Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, and those of the North and East River lines, began to pour out their freight of Fenians, and from noonday until after 3 o'clock Second and Third avenues, from Sixty-third-street to Sixty-sixth, and Sixty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue down to the gateways of Jones' Wood Park, and the Park avenues, from the gates to the threshold of the Jones' Wood Hotel, were black with unbroken multitudes of men—with here and there a few women—wending their way to the rostrums which had been prepared for the orators of the day. The passengers who were borne to the scene by the City railway cars are numbered by thousands. From 11 A. M. until nearly 4 P. M. the Third-avenue line dispatched one car a minute, and until the jam of travelers that crowded the tops of their cars broke through the roofs of several of those vehicles, thus compelling the Company to employ policemen to keep the crowds off the car-tops, each car might be safely estimated to have borne a hundred persons to the grounds. The Second-avenue Railroad Company, although running only sixty cars, while the Third-avenue Company were running a hundred and fifty, yet bore nearly as many passengers to the Wood as did the Third; and in addition to the vast multitudes which reached the grounds by railway, were thousands on thousands of the inhabitants of the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, who walked thither, and two large barge-loads, who took passage from Brooklyn and steamed up the East River.

The multitude within the grounds was probably greatest at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for about that hour portentous storm-clouds overcast the sky, and a few shimmering snow-flakes spoke volumes of warning; while to the people from the remote districts of Brooklyn and New-Jersey and from Westchester County the immense tide of humanity that continued to pour into the park suggested the necessity of making an early exit. To tarry was, with them, manifestly to take their choice of walking home, or of waiting until a late hour of night to find even standing room in the cars; and hence, after they had looked upon the immense gathering as it appeared from the crest of the hill overlooking the park playgrounds, they turned their footsteps homeward. The number of persons who were in Jones' Wood Park at this hour is estimated at one hundred thousand.

THE SCENE ON THE GROUNDS.

Jones' Wood Hotel was besieged from noonday until the hour for speaking, by enthusiastic Fenians who were desirous of seeing the Fenian leaders; but they were not gratified. The Head Centre and Justice MICHAEL CONNOLLY quietly drove up to the hotel at about 1 o'clock, and were unceremoniously bundled off to the Committee-room, and here the less famous orators of the Brotherhood were introduced to their distinguished chief, and assigned their respective parts in the drama of the day.

Four stands had been erected on the hillsides, and around these, at about 2:30 o'clock, when the speakers were introduced, the people gathered in such numbers that to those on the outer edges of the circles the speakers' words were inaudible. Upward of two hundred circles were represented.

The riparian liquor booths and bowling alleys, the billiard room, the shooting gallery, and the swings and chance tables were surrounded by the motley groups of loungers that may be found near these places on any Summer Sabbath. But, in common justice, it should be said that there was far less indulgence in intoxicating beverages than might have been expected. Not a drunken man was visible until after 3 o'clock, and then our reporters, on comparing notes, counted only three, and these were neither boisterous nor conspicuous.

Far down the slopes from the flag-staff, whence floated the starry banner of the nation, and far up the hillsides, on the western boundary of the park, stood the thousands who had come out rather to see the vast assemblage than to listen to the speeches.

At about 2:30 P. M. the speakers proceeded to the various stands. These were decorated with the American and Irish colors. Judge CONNOLLY, who was to preside at the principal stand, wended his way thither, and after forcing a path through the dense mass of human beings congregated around, and routing a band of musicians who had possession of the speakers' stand, he took charge thereof and called the meeting to order. Just at this time Col. O'MAHONY and GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN were observed struggling in the crowd below, like gallant ships among the breakers. Now they disappeared from view entirely, now they rose again and were propelled onward for a short distance. Now they were compelled to stop again, each gentleman, it was observed, mindful of what occurred not so very long ago at the Cooper Institute, keeping a tight hand on his pockets and a wary eye on his friends. At last, however, both gentlemen were safely landed in the speakers' stand, breathless but uninjured.

The crowd near the stand had now greatly increased; every tree large enough to afford a foothold was loaded with human beings, and all around a mass of upturned faces met the view. It was, of course, impossible that many of them could hear a word that the speakers uttered, yet they stood there patiently for many hours.

THE ORATORY.

Shortly after 2:30 o'clock Judge CONNOLLY again called the meeting to order, and said that he had been requested to preside. He then made a few remarks, and concluded by saying that if every man present would contribute $5 to the cause, the aggregate sum would be sufficient to purchase and equip a privateer. Fenian bonds, he said, were for sale in the Committee-room at the hotel.

The Judge then introduced as the first speaker Col. JOHN O'MAHONY. The Colonel, on coming forward, was welcomed with a deafening roar of applause. He spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND BROTHER FENIANS: This is to me a proud yet a painful moment. It is proud because I see around me so many Irish and American sympathizers here to testify their approval of the course that JAMES STEPHENS and myself have pursued in building up the Fenian organization. It is a painful moment because I know the urgent necessity of the Brotherhood of means to carry on the war for Irish independence; but I know the generous enthusiasm that animates you, and that those means will be forthcoming promptly. There is now, gentlemen, in Ireland an organized Fenian army, notwithstanding the doubts expressed of its existence, officered by veterans who have won their laurels in putting down the rebellion in this country. There are 300,000 Irish republican soldiers prepared to strike for liberty and trample in the dust the tyrants of our race. I ask you if you will subscribe money to put arms in their hands and enable them to strike the blow? Will you do that?

Judge CONNOLLY—Speak louder, they didn't hear you.

Col. O'MAHONY—Will you do that? "Yes," "Yes." The Colonel then proceeded: I shan't trespass long on your time. I am not in the habit of making speeches, but again I ask you to furnish the means to supply the grand essentials to place munitions of war at the command of our army and ships on the sea. If you do that the perils of our Irish Brotherhood will be done away with, and soon the green flag of the Republic will float over the land of our fathers. [Cheers.]

Don't think we mean to make the Fenian Brotherhood a permanent organization in this land. We mean to raise the standard of Ireland as soon as you furnish the means. Then the Brotherhood will be done away with. Enable me by next mail to send a sufficient sum to supply the necessities of JAMES STEPHENS and his brave companions who are organized under him; enable me and my brother Fenians to leave this country forever.

The Colonel then introduced as the next speaker Capt. JOHN MCCAFFERTY, special envoy from Head Centre STEPHENS, and the bearer of important dispatches.

Capt. MCCAFFERTY reiterated the assurances made by the previous speaker in regard to the Fenian army, and said that the persons who had turned informers were allowed to go about Dublin unmolested by order of JAMES STEPHENS, thus showing that the Fenian organization was under perfect discipline. Money, he said, was now the only thing wanting to enable the army to strike a blow at the Sapenach from which he could never recover. If the 200,000 people present would only contribute $1 each, a great impetus might be given to the cause.

Mr. B. DORAN KILLIAN was the next speaker. He said that they who pronounce the Fenian cause unfit for advocacy on this day, belie the Irish soldiers and Irish martyrs. O'TOOLE, who wore the mitre and bore the crozier, thought the cause a holy cause, and fit for advocacy on any day; his patriotism was not controlled by the days of the week. You have your Sunday pic-nics, and let me tell you they are not better than Sunday mass meetings. There is no more sin in meeting in Jones' Wood than in any other place. If the recording angel should be disposed to place this meeting among the lists of our sins, our martyrs will intercede for us, and efface it from the record. If we want an example for such meetings as these we can find it in the practice of our right reverend friend.

In referring to the object of the meeting he said that Ireland was up already; the days of caucusses had passed, and she had the helmet on her head. Half the honor belongs to the English Government, who had urged forward the movement by suspending the *habeas corpus*. Referring to Canada, he said we will take nothing that is not our own, but our own we will have. Let Canada alone; we would not take her if we could, which we couldn't. But we don't want her, and no Irishman would consider a thousand acres of land on the banks of the St. Lawrence of as much value as a potato patch in old Ireland.

Senator STEPHEN J. MEANEY was then introduced, who read the following resolutions:

Whereas, Capt. JOHN MCCAFFERTY, a native of the State of Ohio, and a citizen of the United States, was, on his arrival at Queenstown, on the 18th of September, 1865, arrested by the British authorities on false and groundless charges, of which, after an imprisonment of four months, he was duly acquitted; and,

Whereas, During his imprisonment aforesaid, said Capt. MCCAFFERTY applied to one E. G. EASTMAN, the United States Consul at Queenstown, for such redress as an American citizen was fairly and properly entitled to, viz.: a speedy, a fair and impartial trial, or an absolute discharge from imprisonment; and

Whereas, Said E. G. EASTMAN replied to said application in language of the most insulting, illegal, un-American and ungentlemanly character, referring to Capt. MCCAFFERTY'S services in the army of the Confederate States, although said Capt. MCCAFFERTY has taken the amnesty oath required by the President, who thereby cast into oblivion all former acts against the Government or authority of the United States, and restored said Capt. MCCAFFERTY to the full and entire rights of American citizenship; and

Whereas, Thereafter, said Capt. MCCAFFERTY applied to CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, the United States Minister to the Court of St. James, for like redress, and was answered by said ADAMS in a like insulting, illegal, un-American and ungentlemanly manner; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, citizens of the United States, do regard the said conduct of the said EASTMAN and of said ADAMS more becoming English hirelings than of American officials, and that we regard the precedent set by them as hostile to the policy of the American nation.

The following resolutions were also adopted:—

Resolved, First, The citizens of the United States, native and adopted, hereby tender our heartfelt sympathies to the struggling patriots of Ireland and assure them that they shall from time to time receive from us encouraging words and the sinews of defence to the very extent of our ability.

Second—That the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland by the Parliament and Crown of England is *ipso facto* an acknowledgment that Ireland is in a state of war, and by all the rules of civilized warfare entitled to the rights of belligerent parties.

Third—Accepting these facts as true, we therefore request our Government to acknowledge the Irish Republic to be entitled to such rights as belong to belligerents, and that without delay.

Fourth—That to JAMES STEPHENS, the Central Executive of the Irish Republic, and JOHN O'MAHONEY, the agent of the Irish Republic in America, we tender our sincerest wishes that their hopes and ambition to free their native land from the thraldom of England may be happily and speedily realized.

Fifth, That all moneys collected for the assistance of Ireland be immediately sent to the head quarters of the legitimate organization of the F. B. in America, of which JOHN O'MAHONY is the Head Centre, to be by him forwarded to JOHN MITCHEL in Paris, that such moneys may be applied directly to the cause of Ireland, and not diverted to any other point or any other purpose.

Sixth—That as England assumes the right, by virtue of might, to declare war against the Irish people, we, citizens of the United States, reiterate our right to declare our sympathy and support to the cause of Irish nationality, and say God speed to the patriots, and long live the Irish Republic.

While the last resolutions were being read, a slight snow storm came on which thinned out the crowd considerably. Shortly afterwards there was a tremendous crash just in front of the main stand, and about one-quarter of the platform gave way, a couple of hundred persons being precipitated into the hole. Fortunately, however, the platform was not more than three feet from the ground, and, except a few mashed hats and torn coats, no damage was sustained.

Gen. B. F. MULLEN, Secretary of Military and Naval Affairs, was the next speaker. He urged, as all the others had before him, the absolute necessity of purchasing Fenian bonds there and then.

The following resolution was then read and adopted:

Resolved, That whilst we respect the opinions of Sabbatarians, we hold for ourselves that patriotism is one of the Christian virtues, and that it calls for equal obligations every day of the week.

GEO. F. TRAIN, Esq., followed in a characteristic speech, soon after which the meeting broke up with any number of cheers for the Irish Republic.

At the lesser stands, at each of which was a fine band of music, the speakers were Messrs. William E. Robinson, (Richeheu;) Jeremiah Kavanagh, of California; George Francis Train, of Omaha; James Gallagher, of Albany; Andrew Wynne, of Philadelphia; James McDermott, of the Fenian headquarters; Col. Murray and Gen. B. F. Mullen, of the First Artillery; J. J. Rogers, and others. The resolutions and speeches were almost identical with those which were uttered from the main rostrum, and the sentiment of the multitudes was that of the speakers. At every stand a Fenian broker was stationed with lots of $10 and $20 bonds of the Irish Republic, but the sale of these wares was quite languid.

JOTTINGS HERE AND THERE.

Not a solitary policeman was visible on the grounds from the beginning to the close of the demonstration; yet the Police were ready for any duty which might call them, and had there been a breach of the peace, the offenders would soon have had to encounter a small army of the representatives of the law. It was deemed the part of prudence to surrender the grounds wholly to the Committee of Arrangements; hence Capt. TODD, of the Nineteenth Ward, sent no officer in uniform into the Park, but instructed several policemen in civilian attire to make themselves ubiquitous, and in the event of any interference with the Fenians, or any disturbance of whatever kind, to report at once to the Fifty-ninth-street Police Station, where he had the entire force of the Nineteenth Precinct in waiting. Reserves of policemen in ten precincts were kept ready to move on the tap of the telegraph, from early forenoon until nearly midnight, and Inspector LEONARD spent the day at the Fifty-ninth-street Police Station, intending to be at hand in case of difficulty in dealing with the populace. Happily, there was no collision whatever.

Outside the gates the several orange and fig venders took advantage of the gathering, and made the air vocal with the hawking of their merchandise, while the inevitable knight of the highland bagpipe drew about him large crowds of curious Irishmen, who contributed in half-pence far more money to the piper than they deposited in the Fenian treasury.

The dead walls of every avenue leading to the Park, and many structures within the Jones Wood grounds, were covered with the posters of the O'MAHONY tribe of Feians, announcing a mass meeting at Cooper Institute on Friday evening next. These posters, printed in green, bore the following invocation:

"God save the green! heart to heart and hand to hand,
Vow 'fore God to love and cherish
Our holy cause. Take your hand
To live as freemen or to perish."

Delegations were present at the gathering from Washington, Philadelphia, Paterson, Newark, New-Brunswick, Elizabeth, Staten Island, the interior of Long Island, from every town in Westchester County, from Albany and the river towns, and from all the suburbs of the city.

THE SUSPENSION OF HABEAS CORPUS IN IRELAND.

The Action of Parliament—Important Debate—Protest of Mr. Bright against the Suspension—Reply of Messrs. Horsman and Roebuck—The Motion Carried by a Majority of 358.

Late papers received by the *Asia* give the following *resumé* of the debate in the House of Commons on Feb. 17, on the motion that leave be given to bring in a bill to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland. The Speaker took the chair at 12 o'clock, at which time there was an unusually large attendance of members.

SPEECH OF SIR GEORGE GREY.

Sir G. GREY, in asking leave to bring in a bill to suspend for a limited time the *habeas corpus* act in Ireland, said that it was with sincere regret that he rose to make this motion. The power of suspending the *habeas corpus* was one which ought not to be slightly sought for by the Government, or granted by Parliament on insufficient grounds, but the Government entertained a deep sense that in the present state of Ireland, after having exhausted all the powers given to them by the law, it was their imperative duty to ask Parliament for power to suspend the *habeas corpus* act, so as to enable them to put an effectual check to a wicked and wide-spread conspiracy, and afford due protection to the loyal and faithful subjects of Her Majesty in Ireland. The impression was entertained in some quarters that the Government were late in asking for this power, but it was only lately that the Fenian conspiracy had assumed a form which a short time ago was hardly expected. In 1862 Fenianism was known to exist in Ireland, but it was then merely confined to the making of speeches and writing of articles of a seditious character, but a remarkable change had taken place in the aspect of affairs coincident with the cessation of the civil war in America. A large number of Irishmen were engaged during the war in the service of the United States, and at the close of the war, finding their services no longer required, they formed themselves into associations for the purpose of organizing a conspiracy for the separation of Ireland from the Crown of Great Britain. Since then insurrectionary movements had taken place in various parts of Ireland, in all of which assistance had been rendered from America, both in money, arms and men. The conspirators were carefully watched, and on the 16th of September the first step towards putting down the conspiracy was taken by the seizure of the *Irish People* and the arrest of the staff employed in conducting that newspaper. Other arrests were made, and a mass of documentary evidence fell into the hands of the Government, showing the various ramifications of the conspiracy and the mode by which it was to be carried out. STEPHENS, the Head Centre, was captured, but subsequently escaped from prison. Others were tried, convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, but, deluded by the hope of armed assistance from the United States and of the desertion to their standard of many of Her Majesty's troops, the conspirators still continued their treasonable practices, and it was now felt necessary to apply to Parliament for extraordinary powers in order to break up the conspiracy by one effectual blow. As to the delusion that assistance would be given from America he had the strongest reason for stating that the scheme was wholly discountenanced by the Government of the United States, and there was no foundation whatever for doubting the loyalty and true allegiance of the army. Sir G. GREY added that the Government had been in constant communication on this subject with the Executive Government in Ireland, and it was at their express request that he undertook now to move the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act. In a letter received on Thursday Lord WODEHOUSE said that he could not hold himself responsible for the safety of the country if these powers were longer withheld. With them he hoped still to be able to preserve the peace, and he (Lord WODEHOUSE) therefore trusted that the bill of suspension would be brought in without delay. If the House assented to the introduction of this bill, which the Government on their sole responsibility sought to bring in, there should be no delay in passing it into an act. He believed he had made out a sufficient case for granting the extraordinary powers he sought. He moved that leave be given to bring in a bill to enable the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland to apprehend and detain till the 1st of September, 1866, such persons as he might suspect of conspiring against Her Majesty's Government. The right honorable baronet was loudly cheered.

SPEECH OF MR. DISRAELI.

Mr. DISRAELI did not blame the Government for having hesitated before asking Parliament to grant them the extraordinary power of suspending the *Habeas Corpus* Act, but that they should have repealed last year, in full consciousness of the disturbed state of Ireland, the Rapparee Act, which enabled them to arrest all strangers who were unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves, was a circumstance requiring investigation. He did not intend to oppose the proposition made by Government, but should follow the course he pursued in 1848 under similar circumstances, when, by an unhappy destiny, the present First Minister of the Crown was obliged to appeal to Parliament to sanction a violation of the Constitution. He regretted that, being acquainted with the widespread disaffection existing in Ireland, the Government had not taken into consideration measures of a remedial nature. At the same time it was clear that the present menacing situation of Ireland was not produced by any domestic or internal causes, and he should, therefore, give his cordial support to the Government, and he trusted that the House would show by the course they pursued to-day that they were resolved to maintain the rights, powers and authority of Her Majesty. [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF MR. BRIGHT.

Mr. BRIGHT said that for more than twenty-two years he had possessed a seat in the House, but he had never risen to address it under so strong a feeling of shame and humiliation as that which he felt himself oppressed by at the present moment. The Home Secretary proposed now to deprive no inconsiderable portion of the subjects of the Queen within the United Kingdom of the commonest, most precious, and most sacred of the rights of the English Constitution—the right to their personal freedom. He did not think the right honorable gentleman had overstated the case for the purpose of inducing the House to consent to this proposition. On the contrary, Ireland, ever since the Union, had been a source of disquietude and uneasiness to Her Majesty's Government. Indeed, he believed that if the Government could they would at once unmoor Ireland from her fastenings in the deep, and move her at least two thousand miles to the west. The Irish people were not naturally a criminal population. They had some of the best qualities possessed by any portion of the human race, and were always grateful for kindness bestowed upon them. Yet, after sixty years of government by the Parliament of this country, we had them embittered against our rule, anxious only to throw off the authority of the crown and Queen of those realms. During the lifetime of the oldest man in the House Ireland had been in a chronic state of insurrection, and he believed it was attributable almost entirely to misgovernment. Ever since the Union, although we had great ministers, there had been nothing done on the part of any one member of the Government toward Ireland which history would hereafter describe as statesmanship. He had no wish to speak disrespectfully of men in office. It was not his custom in that House, [great laughter,] but he thought that if the ministry and the leading members of the opposition would unite in some measures for the benefit of Ireland, instead of spending all their time fighting for office, they would be able to make Ireland a source of strength, and not of weakness, to this country. It was said that nothing could be made of an Irishman in his own country, but everything could be made of him in every country except his own. When he emigrated he was as industrious, as frugal, as independent, as loyal and as good a citizen of the American Republic as any man born within the dominions of that Power. They might put five hundred men in prison, and suppress the conspiracy, and put down the insurrection, but though it was suppressed there would remain the germs of the malady from which would grow up another crop and harvest of disaffection. There was a mode of making loyal, and it was the duty of the Government to discover that mode. He should not oppose the proposition of the Government, for he presumed the circumstances were such that the course about to be pursued was perhaps the most merciful course toward Ireland. He called upon the Government to shake off the trammels of doubt, and to say something to Ireland that might give hope for the future. He called upon the Government to wipe out this blot—the misgovernment of Ireland—for blot it was, and a scandal also to the civilization of the country.

SPEECH OF MR. ROEBUCK.

Mr. ROEBUCK asked why the speech of the honorable member for Birmingham had been made. Was it for the purpose of smoothing the difficulties in the way, or of conciliating Ireland? To his mind the purpose was mere mischief. [Cheers.] He acknowledged the reign of England over Ireland for centuries had been a reign of misrule, and he did not believe centuries of tyranny could be wiped out by a small number of years of good government; but for the last thirty years there had been in Parliament a careful consideration of the interests of Ireland. The honorable member for Birmingham had occupied the time of the House in idle and vapid talk, but he refrained from pointing out a single thing that ought to be done. He (Mr. ROEBUCK) thought the great grievance in Ireland was the Irish Church Establishment. [A VOICE—"Tenant right!"] It was asked why should there not be tenant right in Ireland? but why should the Irish proprietor of land be under a different law from the proprietor of land in England? His own impression was that if self-government were given to Ireland it would not be long before the North would rise against the South, and in his mind the North would put down the South. Ireland was great because of the connection with England. She was now well governed. She had really very little to complain of, and it was evident that she was altogether unfit for self-government. He should give his cordial support to the proposition of the Government.

SPEECH OF MR. HORSMAN.

Mr. HORSMAN regretted that the honorable member for Birmingham had endeavored to create dissension, by raising a discussion on the question of Irish grievances, and delivering a speech which he had prepared for the motion of The O'DONOGHUE the other night. [Laughter and cheers.] The honorable member said he should support the bill; but it was impossible to gather from the speech of the honorable member whether he was in favor of the Government or the conspirators. The honorable member reminded him of the man in CANNING'S "Jacobite," as one of those patriots of the world who was a friend of every country but his own. He (Mr. HORSMAN) called upon the House to support the proposal of the Government, and give them every power that was necessary for putting down this formidable conspiracy.

PROTEST FROM IRELAND.

Mr. DILLON had no sympathy with Fenianism. On the contrary, he believed he was the only Irish member who had to encounter the organized opposition of Fenianism at the hustings; but the facility with which he was able to meet it, and ultimately to conquer it, had ever since made him skeptical as to the formidable character of the movement. He believed that the discontent, which it was useless to deny did exist in Ireland, had been caused by misgovernment, and the enactment of laws for class interests and against the general welfare of the people. For this reason he, for one, would not aid the Government in their efforts to quell this discontent.

SPEECH OF MR. J. STUART MILL.

Mr. J. S. MILL considered that the occasion was one for deep grief and humiliation. If Ireland in former years had been the victim of misgovernment, of late years there could be no doubt of the wish and desire upon both sides of the House to treat her in a liberal spirit; but the question was whether good intentions were enough, and what measures ought to be brought forward for removing the grievances now complained of.

EFFECT OF THE SUSPENSION IN IRELAND.

After some observations from Mr. MOORE and Mr. CONNOLLY,

Sir J. GRAY defended the Catholic priests from the aspersion which had been cast upon them of being implicated in the conspiracy. On the contrary, the conspiracy had been denounced by the priests, who had throughout given support to the cause of law and order.

The O'DONOGHUE was of opinion that if Government would declare that they would seriously investigate the cause of disaffection, the Fenian movement would sink into insignificance. Coercion was not what Ireland required; it would create panic and intensify disaffection, and he believed that the ordinary constitutional power at the disposal of the Government, if placed in the hands of men of nerve and judgment, would be amply sufficient to meet any emergency that might arise.

SPEECH OF MR. GLADSTONE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer believed no fallacy could be propagated in connection with the present subject more dangerous in its character than the supposition that the proceedings in which the House was engaged were an appeal to a substantially English Parliament to apply the hand of force to Ireland. The evidence was universal that the Fenian conspiracy deserved condemnation and repression by all who claimed to represent authority, property and religion, and that in principle the measure proposed had their unanimous approval. The people of Ireland were liable to be misguided and misled, and required to be defended against themselves.

RESULT OF THE DIVISION.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—for leave to bring in the bill 364; against, 6. Majority, 358.

The announcement of the number was received with laughter from all parts of the House.

The Fenians in Troy—A Large Amount of Arms and Ammunition said to be Concealed.

TROY, Sunday, March 4.

The largest and most enthusiastic Fenian meeting ever held in this city took place this afternoon, one of the largest halls being crowded to suffocation, the object being to secure subscriptions to the Irish loan. Addresses were delivered by Hon. THOS. B. CARROLL, of this city, and ROBERT CRANE, of New-York, an Irish patriot of 1848. Their sentiments were that money was wanting. Both speakers were sanguine of aid from NAPOLEON and Russia. Large subscriptions were made to the loan. There is great excitement among the Irish of the city. Meetings are held nightly. It is rumored that large collections of arms and ammunition are made in this city.

The Fenians in Vermont—An Exciting Meeting—A Sisterhood Organized.

RIVINGTON, Vt., Sunday, March 4.

The Fenian Brotherhood of this city held a grand and exciting meeting on Saturday evening. Speeches were made by the Head Centre of the District of Vermont and others. Forty-seven members were added to the roll, and a Sisterhood of twenty-three members formed. Preparations are being made for a grand celebration here on St. Patrick's Day. All the Circles in the State are expected to take part in the procession. District Centre LOUERGAN has called a convention of Centres, to meet Monday evening, to act upon the news received from Head Centre O'MAHONY.

Sailing of the Belgian.

PORTLAND, Sunday, March 4.

The *Belgian*, Capt. BROWN, sailed at midnight for Liverpool.

CITY MISSION AND TRACT SOCIETY.

Appeal for the Gospel in Destitute Parts of the City—Addresses by Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, Rev. Mr. Murray and Rev. Geo. J. Mingins.

Interesting services were held in the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. RICE'S), last evening, on behalf of the New York City Mission and Tract Society. Rev. Dr. DEWITT opened the exercises.

The opening prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. DYER.

Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA said that when he was there before he was pleading the cause of the soldier and sailor in active service. It was easy to speak; it was easy to listen; easy to give; easy to reach the heart. He was afraid that there was too much that was romantic in the giving sentiment of our community—a sentiment which could only be aroused by war or the panoply of war. To go into the homes of the poor in our own City there was no romance. The Church would go down to Richmond to save souls, but would not turn out of Broadway to visit the sufferers and the heathen in our own immediate neighborhood. About eighty per cent. of the population of our City were unable to provide for themselves the means of Gospel grace, while on the part of the other 30 per cent. there was but little desire to engage in efforts for the spread of the Gospel, or to be benefited themselves by church instrumentalities. He stood there as a member of the Executive Committee of the City Mission and Tract Society, to appeal for aid to enable them to enlighten the darkness, and so far as is possible, relieve the misery and wretchedness which abound so much in this City. He did not mean to interfere with the work of individual churches in the same direction, but it must be remembered that it was possible for individual churches to go so far away from themselves in the City work, that they may react upon the strength of the original fountain, and the good sought to be done would not compensate for the injury inflicted. He believed that in every destitute place in the City a church, a mission-station should be established and supported by the liberal spirit of our Christian people until it can support itself. Such was the plan of the society, and they were willing to do the lacquey work of the churches. They intended to obtain the aid of the Sunday-school Union in the establishment of a good Sabbath School; they intended to have a reading-room and other appliances for the spiritual elevation of the people. Did they believe that there were only 216 Protestant Churches in this City? Did they believe there were only 350 Sabbath Schools of which only 280 were Protestant? Did they believe there were only 64,000 communicants in our Protestant churches; 8,000 drinking saloons, and about 1,000 places of vice under other names? Did they believe that out of our population there had been 68,873 arrests last year? If they did, then, did they believe it to be their duty to interpose and keep in the work? Did they intend to do anything? He must tell them that they must turn aside from Broadway, get from behind their brown-stone fronts, throw aside their luxuries, throw off their satins, and go among the people and learn what the Lord would have them do.

Rev. Mr. MURRAY said that "Jesus in the garret and in the cellar" was a theme well worthy the contemplation of the churches of our City. He alluded to the last report of the Police Commissioners, and said that he thought he knew of the misery, wretchedness and vice of this City, but until he went down into the places of sin and iniquity, to see for himself. He knew but little, and the Christian people could realize but an imperfect idea of the condition of things around them without seeing them, he counseled them to go and see for themselves, and find out what the work of the City Missionary was. The piety of faith, of love, was necessary for the execution of the City Mission work. Did the churches possess those qualities? If so, the work would be done, and God would bless the efforts put forth.

Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions, said the plan of the Society was to take the gospel to the thousands in the City who were unprovided for. At the present time the places—rented room in which the people were called to hear the truth as it is in Jesus, were insufficient for the purpose. Proper mission churches were needed, and the Society asked for $100,000 to aid them in the work of establishing mission stations. The poor people were proud, and looked for tasteful places of worship, and very properly thought that Christianity should liberalize the heart and unstring the purses of those on whom God had bestowed wealth, for the purpose of helping the poor to help themselves in spiritual things. In the Sixth Ward there was a population of sixty thousand, and only one Protestant Church. In the Fifth Ward there was a class of people who could not afford to pay pew-rents in our up-town churches, and too proud to ask for an absolutely gratuitous provision of the means of grace. They needed the Gospel, and when it was preached they listened gladly. He stated some of the encouraging facts connected with the City Missionary work with its present instrumentalities. Men and women were being converted every week. God was blessing the work by raising missionaries from the midst of the people down in the neglected neighborhood. He related one very interesting instance of a man who had sunk to the lowest depths of drunkenness, but who having been brought under the influence of Christ's Gospel by means of a tract handed to him by a city missionary, was now spending eight hours a day going from house to house preaching the gospel to the poor. There was reason to thank God for what has been done, but if the people would go down and see the work in operation, the help needed would soon be obtained. Men would be amazed that such things could exist, and would be stirred to their innermost souls, and would determine to aid the mission in this City as they had never done before. They could not expect help from the world, hence the church must do it.

A large congregation listened to the appeals made on behalf of the society, and although no collection was called for, the result of the addresses last evening will undoubtedly be favorable, and the society will experience but little difficulty in completing the fund of $100,000 they seek for.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A COLORED WOMAN STABBED.—SARAH ANN DESMOND, a colored woman, was stabbed in the side and wrist, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, while passing through Thomas-street. The assailant was not recognized. The injured woman was taken to the Fifth Precinct Station-house, and her wounds were dressed by a surgeon, after which she returned home.

BURGLARY IN SPRING-STREET.—About 9 o'clock on Saturday night, the premises No. 150 Spring-street, occupied as a dwelling by WENDELL MESHLER, were entered by burglars, who carried off about $250 worth of wearing apparel and other goods, making good their escape.

HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—MICHAEL MURPHY, employed as a porter at the Trinity Buildings, accidentally fell through the hatchway on Saturday from the third story to the basement, sustaining serious injuries. He was taken to the New-York Hospital for treatment.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR—A MAN FOUND BLEEDING AND INSENSIBLE IN HIS OWN STORE.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, a gentleman named GRAHAM, residing at No. 301 South Third-street, E. D., called at the jewelry store of WILLIAM COLLINS, No. 98 Fourth-street, and found that gentleman sitting down in a chair, bleeding from the mouth and ears, and quite insensible. While Mr. GRAHAM was noticing the condition of COLLINS a stranger came in and took away a watch which he said belonged to him. A medical gentlemen was called in to attend the sufferer, and had him sent to his residence, No. 168 Washington-street, W. D. The premises were then searched by Mr. COLLINS' friends, they fearing that an assault and robbery had been committed, but nothing seemed at the time to have been disturbed. Shortly afterwards, however, it was reported to the Police that a number of watches had been stolen. The police then made an investigation, and found that two of the missing watches had been seen by Mr. GARDNER hanging alongside the one taken away by the stranger. The conclusion of the police, therefore, was that the robbery had been committed after the condition of Mr. COLLINS had become known by his neighbors. Dr. WILLIS, who attended, thinks that Mr. COLLINS, who is 69 years of age, was suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs.

CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—JOHN JOHNSON and HENRY FLETCHER were arrested, between 12 and 1 o'clock on Saturday night, on the charge of having attacked Mr. WM. H. CALDWELL, on the corner of Washington and Plymouth streets, and, striking him with a stone, robbed him of his overcoat. The coat was subsequently found in the street. The defendants, in explanation, allege that they were passing along peaceably, when they were attacked by a party of rowdies and knocked down. Meeting the complainant immediately thereafter, they supposed him to be one of their assailants, and attempted to arrest him, in which operation they pulled off his coat. Officer SULLIVAN, of the Forty-second Precinct Police came up and arrested the defendants, who were held to await examination. The statements of the defendants are believed to be correct, and it is probable they will be discharged from custody this morning.

CHARGE OF INDECENT ASSAULT.—JOHN DONLEY, JOHN LUNNERY, and JOHN CULLEY, hackmen, at the Fulton Ferry, were arrested on Friday night on the charge of assaulting Mrs. SARAH J. KING. As stated by complainant, she employed DONLEY to take her to No. 281 Carlton-avenue. On the way up they stopped at several places and took a number of drinks. Mrs. KING became stupified from the effect of the liquor she drank. DONLEY, as alleged, entered the coach and attempted to outrage her person, while LUNNERY held the door. The woman alleges that, besides being assaulted, she was robbed of $8. She was driven about the City for several hours, when she was taken to the Station-house by the parties having her in charge. On investigating the circumstances Capt. JACOBS concluded to hold the men for examination. They were accordingly committed for a hearing.

SUICIDE.—A German named CHRISTIAN BAUDHULZ, residing at No. 489 Columbia-street, committed suicide on Saturday evening by hanging himself. The deceased had served in the navy for one year. On his discharge he had $900, and deeming that sum sufficient to maintain himself and family, refused to work. His wife urged him to do something, but he did nothing whatever, and at last squandered everything he had. He then threatened to kill himself and proceeded to accomplish his object. His wife, believing that he intended to frighten her, informed a neighbor, named GEORGE DONFLINGER, who coincided with her views. On her return to the house about half an hour thereafter she found her husband suspended by a rope from the door, and quite dead. Coroner LYNCH took charge of the body. An inquest will be held on Tuesday.

FATAL EFFECTS OF A STABBING AFFRAY.—On last Sunday morning, the 26th ult., a quarrel occurred in the porter-house of JOHN IRWIN, No. 58 Main-street, and the proprietor was stabbed by his brother-in-law, Mr. JOSEPH FERGUSON. It appears that IRWIN had a quarrel with his wife, (FERGUSON'S sister,) and FERGUSON coming in interferred in her behalf. The result was a fight and FERGUSON, as alleged, stabbed IRWIN in three places, in the left groin, left side and arm. Mrs. IRWIN and FERGUSON were also cut but not dangerously. IRWIN lingered until yesterday morning when he died of the injuries received. Coroner LYNCH viewed the body yesterday, and will hold an inquest to-day.

ROBBERIES.—The room of Dr. WM. H. YOUNG, dentist, No. 248 Fulton-street, were entered by a sneak thief on Saturday afternoon, who stole an overcoat containing a check for $2,000, and an opera glass. The coat was worth about $80. The house of HENRY KOREN, No. 118 Columbia-street, was entered the same afternoon and robbed of clothing valued at $200, with which the thief escaped.

[Advertisement.]

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MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 29 | Sun sets..... 5 56 | Moon rises...10 04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 00 | Gov. Island.10 49 | Hell Gate...12 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, March 5.

Arrived.

Brig Arroyo, (Dan.,) Wittegraf, Arroyo, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Galwey & Casado.

Brig Herbert, (Br.,) Sanford, Halifax 15 ds., with mdse. to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Harriet, Sawyer, Cherryfield 15 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. E. A. Stevens, Nickerson, Stonington, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann Carlet, Dawson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

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Schr. Helen Augusta, McCleve, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mary Ann, Bryant, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Adele Eelecia, Endicott, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. James Neilson, Phillips, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hill, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Charles H. Northam, Peltam, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Richard Borden, Marton, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. H. W. Benedict, Case, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. A. Conkling, Chappell, Orient, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. L. Bayles, Vroman, Orient, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Plow Boy, Pellet, Providence.

Schr. Ceylon, Marshall, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. R. B. Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford.

Schr. Orlando Smith, ——, Port Chester.

Schr. A. Hammond, Payne, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Emily, Morrell, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. J. E. Baldwin, Baker, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Gertrude, Mills, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Hunter, Endicott, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. Empire, Merrill, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Marie L., Gilpatrick, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Whitney Long, ——, Providence.

Schr. Brilliant, Carter, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Giraffe, Jay, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Forest, Merrill, Baltimore, for Rockland.

Below.

Ship Eugenie. After twice refusing a pilot, went ashore on Southwest Spit, but was gotten off by assistance from pilot-boat Jane, No. 1.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 1, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. J. M. Bailey, the Consul of the United States at Glasgow, Scotland, of the total wreck on or about the 1st day of January, 1866, on the island of Iona, off the coast of Scotland, of the American ship Guy Mannering, Chas. Browne, master, owned in New-York, and bound from that city to Liverpool, laden with cotton, &c. Seventeen of the crew and three passengers were lost, as was also the entire cargo, with the exception of a few bales of cotton.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 2.—Arr. schrs. Vashti, Philadelphia, for Boston; Winged Racer, Nansemond, for do. Sld. schr. Alfred Chase.

March 3.—No arrivals. Weather calm.

BOSTON, March 4.—Arr. steamer Cassandra, New-Orleans.

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KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 205, March 3, 1866.

15, 49, 35, 51, 13, 3, 45, 43, 6, 25, 20, 18, 38.

KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 206, March 3, 1866.

40, 4, 31, 41, 7, 16, 49, 50, 24, 47, 66, 9, 72.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 105, March 3, 1866.

50, 11, 56, 44, 69, 26, 9, 7, 8, 57, 60, 19, 27.

SHELBY—CLASS NO. 106, March 3, 1866.

41, 45, 72, 4, 39, 76, 21, 22, 53, 2, 37, 68, 46.

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